

THIRD SERIES

# *Little Known Facts* ABOUT DETROIT



**W.W.J.**  
**AT 6:40 P.M.**  
**MONDAYS**  
**WEDNESDAYS**  
**AND FRIDAYS**

**THIRD SERIES OF RADIO TALKS**  
**ENTITLED**  
**"DID YOU KNOW"**  
**SPONSORED BY THE**  
**INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK**  
**Washington Blvd. at Grand River**  
**SIX CONVENIENT BRANCHES**

**E.A. McFaul**  
**Radio Commentator**  
**Industrial Morris Plan Bank**



**THIRD  
SERIES OF  
Little Known Facts About Detroit  
(Jan. 31st to April 29th)  
inclusive.**

1. A Day With The Mayor
2. A Day With The Register Of Deeds
3. A Day With A City Editor
4. A Day At The Shrine Circus
5. A Day With A Chef
6. A Day In Traffic Court
7. A Day With The Railway Mail Service
8. A Day Back Stage In A Vaudeville Theatre
9. The Wayne County Medical Society
10. A Day With The Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
11. A Day At An Automobile Proving Ground
12. A Day At The Henry Ford Trade School
13. A Day With The U. S. Immigration Border Patrol
14. A Day With The Telephone Company
15. A Day With The Weather Bureau
16. A Day In A Bakery
17. The Women's Division of the Police Department
18. A Day In The Detroit Public Schools
19. A Day At The Municipal Market
20. Mounted Division of the Police Department
21. A Day With The County Sheriff
22. A Day With The Industrial Hygiene Bureau
23. The Naval Reserve
24. A Day With The Harbormaster
25. A Day With The Juvenile Court
26. A Day At The Detroit Gas Company
27. A Day With The Foreign Consuls
28. A Day At The Artist's Market
29. A Day With A Seed Company
30. A Day With The Police Department
31. A Night At Receiving Hospital
32. The Federal Bureau of Commerce
33. A Day With An Old Detrouiter
34. A Day With The City Health Department
35. The Three Score And Ten Michiganders
36. A Day At The Detroit Horse Markets
37. A Day With The Sight Saving Classes
38. Resume

The following excerpts from letters received in response to these radio programs are typical of thousands of others on file.

**From a Prominent Club Member -**

*"We enjoy the radio talks so ably presented. May I congratulate you. My daughter, who is a teacher, uses your material almost daily.*

**From a Well Known Business Man -**

*"Over at your bank, you always seem to hit the nail on the head when it comes to developing radio programs which click with the people of Detroit. More power to you.*

**From a housewife -**

*"Why, oh, why can't we have more such programs? Thank you for not selecting a swing or jazz program. We like to do business with your bank.*

**From a City Official -**

*"Your program is one of the most interesting on the air.*

**From the President of a large industrial concern -**

*"You can count the 'Civic minded' institutions in Detroit on the fingers of one hand and yours is one of them. I mean by that, getting out of the routine of your business and rendering other helpful services to the people of Detroit. Your radio programs are not only unique, original and instructive but are presented in an entertaining manner.*

**From a School Teacher -**

*"I learned more about our Detroit School System from your broadcast than I have in the ten years I have been teaching.*

**From an Instructor in Social Sciences -**

*"The information presented in these talks will prove very valuable to students in the courses in which I teach.*

**From an Executive of one of Detroit's largest institutions -**

*"Thank you so much for your splendid broadcasts. What a pity we do not all use the radio more educationally.*

**From an old customer -**

*"We thank you for the splendid series of programs which you have presented from time to time and we know that many folks have been enlightened regarding facts pertaining to Detroit.*

*We have enjoyed pleasant business relations with your bank covering a period of eighteen years and we always feel that we have a friend when we are in need."*



No. 1

One of a series of radio talks on  
LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT DETROIT  
(Third Series)

Station WWJ - 6:40 PM - Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays  
Courtesy of Industrial Morris Plan Bank  
- of Detroit -

Monday, January 31, 1938

A DAY WITH THE MAYOR

-- and so it was agreed that this, a new series of broadcasts sponsored by the Industrial Morris Plan Bank of Detroit is re-dedicated to the theme of "Did you Know" or "A Day in Detroit." The object of these broadcasts is to present to you behind the scene activities of well known persons and places. Things with which you may have a surface familiarity but may not have a knowledge of the inner workings. It is hoped that through these broadcasts you, the citizens of Detroit, may come to have a more profound knowledge and therefore a deeper appreciation of the place you call home.

No sooner had the last head at the conference nodded in approval of these new programs than I dispatched myself post-haste to interview the most logical person in the city to head this third series -- no other than the Honorable Richard Reading -- the new Mayor of Detroit.

I found the secretaries in the outer office most solicitous of all those who sought an interview. None of this attitude, "I'm elected now, so what?" Just like any other business office -- first come -- first served. I was ushered into the second office where I met Dick Reading Jr., a seemingly affable young man who is temporarily in charge of his father's initiation period. Reading Junior and the Mayor's secretary, Mr. William Wilson, were still busy opening telegrams and letters of congratulations which came from every source. Some were addressed to the "Honorable Richard W. Reading," others were mailed just to "The Mayor" -- and many were addressed to plain "Dick Reading".

As the minute hand reached the time for my appointment, I was escorted in to meet the Honorable Richard Reading, the new Mayor of dynamic Detroit. The 55 year old native Detroiter, small of stature and alert mind, shook hands in a friendly manner and motioned me to a chair beside his desk and in a low, clear voice answered my questions. How did it feel to be mayor? Just like it feels to head any great business enterprise -- proud of the honor and cognizant of the tremendous tasks facing him. What are some of these tasks? Well, there were the usual appointments including a head for the Department of Public Works, a \$10,000 a year job. There was the matter of selecting a \$5,000 a year man as his private secretary -- certainly a mighty responsible position. Then there are honorary vacancies to be filled on both the Water and Welfare Boards. The House of Correction Commission investigation had to be faced, to say nothing of various other committees which the Mayor automatically heads.

"Among the hundreds of letters to reach your desk," I asked. "have you come across any that were a little different than the average letter of congratulation?" Yes, he had. One New Yorker who had been on a visit to Detroit wrote Mayor Reading stating that he thought very highly of the Library -- Art Institute Square, but felt that the horses used by the Detroit mounted police were altogether too large. Another letter from a New York woman would like to have the Mayor locate her three year old daughter, who had large blue eyes and operation marks behind her ears and the nail missing from the ring finger of her left hand.

In the outer office a committee from the Housing Commission is about to enter and a delegation from the Allied Theatre Enterprises crave to have a word with the Mayor. Phone calls from the outside are rapidly filling the rest of the schedule. A dozen people in the outer office would like to inquire about jobs. Important city bonds are to be signed before noon. Washington would again like to confer with the Mayor as soon as possible regarding large governmental projects which affect the city. At twelve-thirty the Mayor is expected at a dinner at the D. A. C. to act as Chairman of the President's Ball Committee. Tonight his Honor must attend a victory ball. The last thing the Mayor said to me was, "Believe it or not, one of the most difficult things I have to do is attend banquets and not eat and drink everything set before me -- for to paraphrase Little Orphan Annie -- the banquet table will get you if you don't watch out."

School children will continue to drone, "The powers and duties of the Mayor are: (a) The Mayor shall see that all laws pertaining to the municipal government of the city and all ordinances of the common council are faithfully observed and executed and report to the council any violation thereof" -- and so on through the half dozen dull sounding rules. I'm sure the old dry factual material would take on new life if every school child had the privilege of spending a day with the Mayor.

The last I saw of him, it was late in the evening. He was sitting at a large rectangular table patiently listening to the conversation of a group of delegates. I left the city hall with the firm conviction that Detroit is in good hands and that the voters, in selecting Little Dick Reading, chose a man big enough for the job.

Tonight marks the first in the third series, or the 131st broadcast of the "Did You Know" program, sponsored by the Industrial Morris Plan Bank of Detroit. The first 130 subjects dealt with Detroit's industrial, cultural and educational institutions as well as its civic activities. This third series will be more of a personal nature; interviews and glimpses of backstage happenings of life in Detroit. It will be the endeavor of the sponsors, the Industrial Morris Plan Bank, to make these programs not only interesting and instructive, but entertaining as well.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK - THE PEOPLES BANK - DETROIT





No. 2

One of a series of radio talks on  
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Wednesday, February 2, 1938

A DAY WITH THE REGISTER OF DEEDS

One day last week I spent several hours with the Wayne County land geneologists - better known to the public as the Register of Deeds. Here I was allowed to pour over the aging records with an eye for the dramatic and re-live the scenes of old Detroit as they were described in the dry, yellow pages written in years gone by. Here I found the record of the deed granted by Chief Pontiac to the pale-faced usurpers of his land. The deed is dated April 26, 1760 and the opening paragraph reads, "Know all men by these presents that I, Pontiac (spelled P-o-n-t-i-a-c-k), Chief of the Ottawa Nation of Indians do for myself and by the consent of the whole of the said Nation in the presence of George Creggan, Supt. of Indian Affairs -----," and then follows a long story of Pontiac's grant of land to the English.

Do you think liquor control boards are a modern answer to the liquor problem? If you do, you should read the document of June 13, 1775 and learn that liquor control was attempted 263 years ago. A torn and crumbling record written by quill reads:

"Whereas, we the subscribers, find the selling of rum or other spirituous liquors among the Indians at their Settlements detrimental to trade and dangerous to the Subjects do, hereby oblige ourselves to conform to the following regulations:

In order the better to regulate the sale of rum to the savages and confine it entirely to the Fort, we hereby agree to establish a Rum store in this Fort."

The regulations then follow in great length and detail with Detroit still under British rule the document closes in a flourish of words:

"In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Detroit this 14th day of April in the 14th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third of Great Britain, France and Ireland - King in the year of our Lord 1774."

That document was written 263 years ago. We still have wordy codes governing the liquor control - we still have our liquor problem - only the type of savages has changed.

The phrase "Time Marches On" has a deeper significance after one visits the various departments which come under the Register of Deeds.

Turn these old pages with me. Look at the signatures of the stalwart sons of early Detroit. Here are the deeds signed by Monsieur Beaubien, Rivard, Antoine, DeQuindre, Riopelle - all owners of land grants received from the Government. In those early days if one wished to own a farm all he had to do was build a house, till the land and in a few years get his friends to testify to this fact before the Government's Agent and the land was his. Most of the downtown streets are named after the original owners of the farm land which the street bounded. What would be more natural than to name St. Aubin Street after the owner of the old St. Aubin farm? In like fashion, DuBois, Chene, Jos. Campau, McDougall, all came to be named after the old owners of government land grants. Did you know

that the present County Building is located on land grant number one? Did you know, too, that in the early days Wayne County included all of Michigan, part of Ohio, Indiana and Minnesota?

We turn more pages and find now that the language of the documents has changed from English to French. Some of the deeds are written in a flourish, others in writing that is so perfect that it resembles script type. All the more amazing when one considers that the documents were written with a quill pen.

Time marches on - from quill to steel pen, to typewriter, to photostat. Even the method of binding has changed from the use of paste and stitching to patented steel fasteners. Old timers like Victor Gnaou and Charles Benoit can remember the days of paste binding. Some quality in the paste attracted the cockroaches and every time a book was taken from the racks, hundreds of little black-legged creatures scurried into the darkened corners.

Progress is evidenced in other ways, too. Formerly it took all the way from a week to two months to have a paper recorded in the Register of Deeds office. Today the time has been reduced to 24 hours, and shorter when necessity requires it.

Did you know that Detroit was the first in Michigan and the second city in the United States to photostat all instruments in the Register of Deeds office? Credit for first place goes to Chicago.

These land geneologists in the Register of Deeds department know the history of every parcel of land in Detroit. For example, the first owner of the piece of land upon which the Industrial Morris Plan Bank stands was Thomas Palmer, father of the famous Senator Thomas Palmer, who sold it to a gentleman who had the good old name of Friend Webster. Every owner and every transaction involving this piece of property known as Lot 11, is all recorded in the Register of Deeds office.

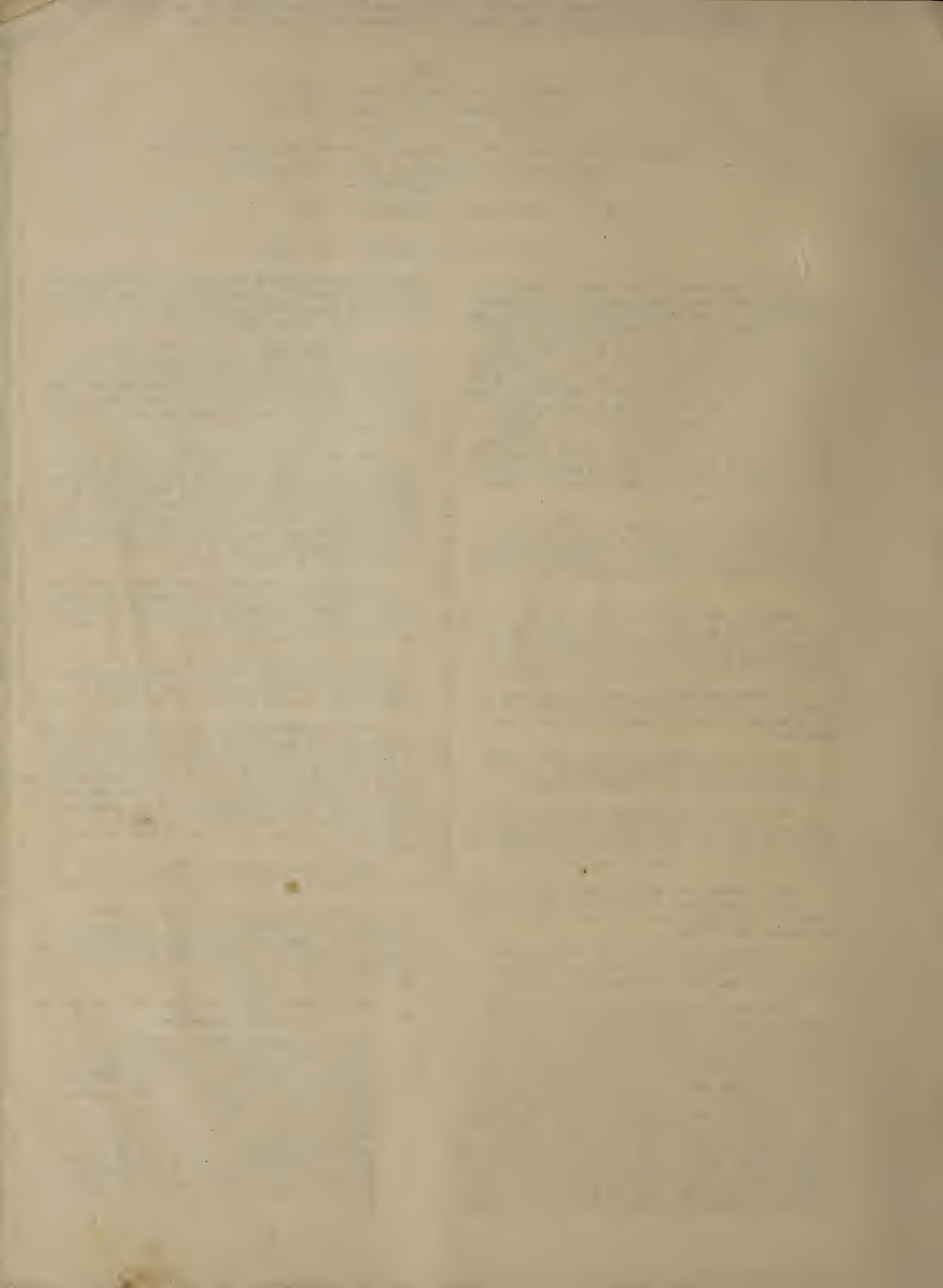
"What," I asked Harold E. Stoll, Registrar of Deeds, "would you like to have me say to the public?"

"I would like," he said without a moment's hesitation, "to emphasize the fact that every purchaser insist upon having deed to every piece of property he owns and to have that deed recorded immediately. This is the only safeguard they have against fraud or trickery."

The Register of Deeds records, and Time marches on!

Attention property owners! Congress has passed the F. H. A. Title One Modernization Loan Act. The revival of this act again permits the Industrial Morris Plan Bank to make Modernization Loans for home improvements at F. H. A. rates and terms -- Six Millions of dollars were loaned under the previous program to more than sixteen thousand Detroiters. Whether you have a deed to your property or are buying on land contract, you are eligible for a Modernization Loan from the Industrial Morris Plan Bank.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK THE PEOPLES BANK DETROIT





No. 3

One of a series of radio talks on  
LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT DETROIT  
(Third Series)

Station WWJ - 6:40 PM - Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays  
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Friday, February 4, 1938

A DAY WITH A CITY EDITOR

The book of the month idea is, and has been, very popular with the American public. How would you like to join the Book of the Day Club? You couldn't? You're too busy? But, my friend, you do belong, -- you have for years -- you may not have thought about it in just this way, but isn't your newspaper really a "Book of the Day." The Question and Answer Man of one of our large papers tells me the average newspaper contains 250,000 words; the average length novel about 65,000. Now, a "Book a Day" would be impossible were it not for a great force of workers responsible for its publication. Among the first three of those carrying the burden of publication is that well known gentleman -- The City Editor. It was he I sought for a behind-the-scenes-report of the newspaper game.

Now, I had never met a city editor, but I had heard about them -- and how! Hadn't I read about Charles E. Chapin, City Editor of the New York Evening World, and how, when a reporter phoned in a poor story, Chapin barked at him; "Your name is Smith, is it? You say you work for the Evening World, do you? You're a liar. Smith stopped working for the Evening World an hour ago." That story became more vivid in direct relationship to my nearness to the City Editor's desk.

Without looking up from the funny section of a rival paper the office boy gave me the hitchhikers pantomime to indicate the general direction of the reporter's nemesis. A long-legged creature with a large green eye shade pointed to a man hunched over a paper and after squirting a mouthful of tobacco juice in a bespattered gaboon said, "That's the City Editor." At last I stood in the presence of the dreadful one. But to my surprise the object of my interview spoke in soft terms, asked me my business and invited me to be seated. No snarl, no sarcasm, just a professional man with a professional manner. Surrounding the city editor's desk were the desks of those who aid in the gathering and publishing of the news. The room was filled with the clean, inky smell of the first edition. At one side of the large office are the re-write men wearing their telephone head pieces. It is their duty to take the facts phoned in by reporters and write the story. Over to the left are the copy men, who sit at a horseshoe desk plentifully supplied with paste and scissors. After reading the copy, they place a catchy line at the top of the column. Like good beer -- news demands a good head.

There in the far corner, like the last leaf on the vine is the solitary telegraph man interpreting the dots and dashes coming over the wire. Across from him is his new rival, a bank of teletypes mysteriously responding to the touch of some distant operator. Around another table sat the proof readers. These efficient gentlemen are the ones who prevent the newspaper from printing a story about the "chlorines" when they mean chorines, and the "orpheum asylum" for the orphan asylum. On some newspapers the copy men and proof readers are one and the same -- the ability to double in brass is frequently an asset. In various parts of the building, still under the supervision of the city editor, are the well known departments dealing with news of sports, finance, and society. One paper has from 25 to 30 reporters covering assignments. Some have routine beats such as reporting

the police station news and court procedures, others are sent flying to cover special news developments.

Motion pictures depict the newspaper office as a cross between a wild time on the stock exchange and wash day in the mad house. No such thing -- the movies haven't told us the truth. To be sure the typewriters click at a merry rate and the telephones jangle; now and then a copy writer raises his voice and calls, "Boy," but no one runs berserk thru the office with a handful of copy -- the City Editor doesn't hire and fire left and right until a cub reporter, through a series of magic happenings, scoops the rival paper.

The city editor is a business man and his office is a business place -- he assigns reporters to their tasks, sees that news stories are developed in accordance with the policies of the newspaper, and always has a critical eye for anything which might be construed as libel. In fact just such a problem was facing one city editor the day I visited with him. A married lady had eloped with a married man. Could the story be carried? Yes, providing the information came in form of a statement from the prosecuting attorney.

So there is your picture of the rip-roaring city editor of the movies turned to milk and water before your eyes. The city editor, a responsible man, reflecting the city in the news of the day!

There was front page news in today's papers, which will be welcomed by thousands of Detroit home owners. It was headed "The President signed the F. H. A. Modernization Loan Bill." Up to last April when Title One of the Federal Housing Act expired, the Industrial Morris Plan Bank cooperated with the Government to the extent of making 16,000 F. H. A. loans to repair and modernize homes. Over SIX MILLION OF DOLLARS was put into circulation. The Industrial Morris Plan Bank is again ready to cooperate with ample funds.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK -- THE PEOPLES BANK -- DETROIT





No. 4

One of a series of radio talks on  
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Monday, February 7, 1938

A DAY AT THE SHRINE CIRCUS

What do I care if the mail is unopened - or the telephone keeps ringing. You say some one of importance wants to see me? Tell him he'll have to wait - THE CIRCUS IS IN TOWN! No trivial thing like mail or telephones or important people can keep me from going. Stop that old fashioned remedy of taking vinegar to thin the blood from the heavy foods of winter - go to the circus instead. It will thin the blood, speed the pulse, smooth wrinkles and lift ten years from any pair of shoulders.

I'm sure you're aware that the Shrine Circus is in town. The show that the official stage magazine Billboard says is the one and only indoor circus in the country. I went out to State Fair Park yesterday and had the time of my life. I met my boyhood movie hero - Hoot Gibson. I interviewed the keeper of the elephants, met most of the clowns, and had a long talk with Capt. Terrell Jacobs, the animal trainer -- right in the center of the cage too - but the lions "Dey vas not dere!"

The performers I met yesterday knew the art of making friends and influencing people better than any other single group I have ever met. Talk with Percy Smith, the famous clown character, a well dressed, soft spoken man who broke into the show business right here in Detroit under the aegis of the beloved Jessie Bonstelle. Smith will tell you that as a group no other aggregation in the world plays more charitable shows or has more of a heart interest in underprivileged children than the clowns. Talk with Paul Horompo, the little four foot clown from Hungary, he has played most of the countries of the world, speaks five languages and handles the American tongue without a trace of an accent. A countess in Spain presented him with a hand engraved cigarette case for his clowning. Little Paul has also had the distinction of entertaining in a real Turkish harem. (I must have another talk with Paul.) Talk with Shorty Flemm, an internationally famous clown, friend of governors and dignitaries the world over - and owner of a summer home at Hess Lake, Michigan. Talk with Joe Short a local clown who made good under the big tent. Talk with Otto Griebing, the clown of subtle comedy. No business man ever took his stocks and bonds more seriously than Griebing does his circus stunts. As you walk up and down clown alley you get the feeling of one big family - honored to belong to the world's greatest circus.

You would have been interested in talking with Capt. Terrell Jacobs, who as a kid, ran away from Peru, Indiana and joined the circus. He admits he joined the animal section because the keepers do not have to engage in the arduous task of setting up the tents. That streak of boyhood laziness gave the circus a truly great trainer. Jacobs loves Detroit. It was here he received his big time baptism. Jacobs asked about the health and happiness of Coroner Dr. Albert Hughes - for it was Dr. Hughes who sewed up a deep wound after the trainer had been clawed by a big lioness during last year's show. Circus people must admire animal trainers for they bestow upon them the honorary title of Captain - so it's Capt. Terrell Jacobs you will be seeing some night between the 7th and the 20th of the month.

At last I have had a personal interview with a flock of elephants. As soon as I climbed under the canvas a long snoot started to explore my overcoat pocket searching for the stray peanut or something sweet. Did you know that an elephant's ears and feet are very sensitive to cold and that if the elephants are to be moved on a cold day the keepers wrap the little ears and tootsies in bags to keep them warm? Have a fire sale on another one of your old ideas -- according to the keeper an elephant is not afraid of a mouse any more than he is of a rabbit or dog or any other animal that might startle by its sudden presence.

You would have enjoyed meeting the soft spoken, cultured, Antelak family from Vienna. Joe Antelek is the product of five generations of circus folk. Joe was born two hours after his mother finished a circus performance. You would be interested too in the Zachini's, who are blown from a cannon into a distant out-stretched net.

Well, the circus is here folks. Off with the carpet slippers! Bundle the kids and the wife into the old gas chariot and head for the Shrine Circus at State Fair Park. Talk, laugh, eat peanuts, drink pop and I'll bet the next day you'll phone and say "Doc, I'm feeling so much better. I don't think you'll have to come out to see me this week at all!"

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"A place for everything- and everything in its place." Coordination and clocklike precision are necessary in the handling of a circus or any large enterprise. The Industrial Morris Plan Bank's twenty years of experience enables it to take care of the volume of details involved in the handling of the loan and savings accounts of its 87,000 customers - that's why this bank for all the people has earned the name of the "Bank of Personal Service."

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK - THE PEOPLES BANK DETROIT





No. 5

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Wednesday, February 9, 1938

A DAY WITH A CHEF

Shades of Tizzie Lish -- I have a recipe for you this evening! It was given to me by the head chef of one of Detroit's leading hotels.

Have you ever visited the kitchen of a large hotel? You older girls would enjoy it. This kitchen I visited was clean, well ventilated, and peopled with white capped specialists, most of whom were of French, German or Italian extraction. All of the cooking utensils used are made of bright, shining copper. For convenience sake, the kitchen is divided into five departments which in turn are placed in charge of a second cook, roast cook, fry cook, a butcher and a man in charge of cold meats. Each one is responsible for his portion of the day's work. The butcher looks at the day's menu to determine how much meat he must cut; the pastry cook knows the amount and nature of the things he has to prepare - each department handles the various elements on the menu and presto - at eleven o'clock all the various departments combine their efforts - result, the menu for the day is translated into actual food. As Joe Faussonne, one of Detroit's head Chefs says, "Et ees all lak a great beeg orchestra - heet the note and the business come out!" The whole procedure is the essence of co-operation.

A big hotel kitchen is truly a haven for specialists. One cook has been frying meat for fourteen years, another has done nothing but roast meat for ten years; in another department I found that the ice-cream maker had been on the job twelve years - but the hero of them all is a meek little man whose job for the past fourteen years has been to peel potatoes and onions. Of course in the last few years the potato peeling job has been a lark for a huge machine can clean and peel a bushel of potatoes in five minutes. But the onions - that's a personal matter. I asked this hero of the onion battlefield if his eyes ever watered. The answer was, "No", and the reason, because he was used to it! A look of scorn was his only reply as to why he didn't peel the pungent bulbs under water. The head chef supplied the answer by explaining that water took away the flavor and made the onions soft.

Everywhere I turned in the kitchen I saw ice boxes - big ones - small ones, metal ones, wooden ones - all set at varying degrees of temperature. Each cook has his own ice box. Fish is never put in with chicken, butter has a furnished apartment of its own, eggs and milk seem to get along well together.

By the way, did you ever wonder what ever became of the butter you didn't touch or the bread and rolls you left on your table? Well, I have the answer -- all of the food left on your table is destroyed. This action is based on the policy that what is once sold must remain sold. You have paid for it - therefore it no longer belongs to the hotel. This policy is followed in all of the larger hotels. If a chef is found doing otherwise -- "The Cheffie doesn't live there anymore." In this manner, hash is lifted out of the class of mystery dishes and assumes the dignity of a special preparation.

Are you of the opinion that your complaints never find their way to the head chef? That's where you're wrong, my friend. They not only send in written reports of direct complaints but also make note of what they overhear at the table. For example if you were to casually remark that, "The onion soup at this hotel isn't what it used to be", you can be assured that the waiter will report your remark to the chef. Any food you send back is placed on the chef's table for personal examination. One report I read ran to the effect that a couple had waited forty-five minutes for roast squab and that when the order finally came it was both dry and cold. You can make up your mind that the roast cook had some explaining to do.

I asked this head chef four direct questions:

1. "Can American women cook as well as those in the old country?"

Answer: "Yes."

2. "Being one who has devoted his life to the culinary art, what is your favorite dish?"

Answer: "Chicken fricassee in the old fashioned way." The old fashioned way seems to be a matter of cutting the chicken in four parts rather than in half.

3. "Would you advise American boys to follow your profession?"

Answer: "Why not?" --- and of course that's where he had me.

The third question provided the cooking hint for the evening. "What one thing would you like to tell the American women about cooking?", I inquired. And with his own Italian gestures the chef said he would like to tell American women that there is another way of preparing fish rather than boiling or frying them -- "bake them" he says. And here's a special tip -- remove the bones from a four or five pound fish -- boil the bones and from this liquid prepare a fish gravy. Pour the gravy over the baking fish and keep basting until done. The fish can then be served in its own flavor and will not be all dried out.

Time's up! Which reminds your commentator that his "coffee and" is waiting for him -- in the little white front just around the corner.

Talking about recipes, here's one which has been tested and approved by more than 16,000 Detroiters. Take any house which is in need of repair or lacks modern conveniences -- mix a generous helping of a Federal Housing Loan from the Industrial Morris Plan Bank and you have an up-to-date modernized home. It's easy to make - the entire family will enjoy it - and it's very inexpensive.

Try it along with thousands of other Detroiters, who will obtain Federal Housing Modernization Loans this spring through the Industrial Morris Plan Bank.





No. 6

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Friday, February 11, 1938

A DAY IN TRAFFIC COURT

Oh, but he's a sly fox that old man death! He can assume a thousand roles - disguise himself - change his voice and even be closest when he seems farthest away.

As I sat in Judge Thomas M. Maher's Court the other day, I couldn't help but think how the grim reaper must have chuckled the day the motor car was born. Why the invention was made to order for Old Death -- here was an innocent instrument of pleasure and utility which could be turned into a crushing, killing juggernaut - all in a second's time.

Case after case was heard by His Honor. Punishment took the form of fines, driver's school, driving permits cancelled, probation, restitutions and a sprinkling of jail sentences. The charges ran all the way from drunken driving to double parking. Due to the lack of any scientific measurement the problem of whether or not a driver was drunk or sober was decided on the basis of "he was - he wasn't." It was a noticeable fact however, that since Traffic Judges Maher and Murphy have been meting out jail sentences to drunken drivers that that element is on the wane. It was quite the usual thing to hear twenty such cases after a week-end of drinking bouts. Last Monday only two such cases came before the Judge. I bet Old Death was pleased to hear the testimony in one case for this young fellow had just the formula for sudden death:

Time - 3 A.M. (From 2 to 5 A.M. are death's most profitable hours.)

Road - Slippery

Personal Condition - Slightly tipsy

Speed - High

Charge - Running two stop streets.

The Judge paused for quite some time to emphasize the fact that this same pattern of poor brakes, fast speed, liquor and early morning hours ran through hundreds of the negligent homicide cases which he had tried.

The young fellow before the court was not a criminal in any sense of the word -- merely thoughtless -- like the rest of us.

Later in the day Judge Maher and Mr. Fitzsimons, his handsome secretary, introduced me to Mr. Russell Gorman, Director of Traffic Education. The Director took me in tow and explained the various elements that go to make up the entire traffic court. In one room I saw banks of files which contained a record of every law infringement which Detroit drivers have committed since 1930. These records enable the judge to serve the end of justice. The perpetual offender receives the more severe punishment. The single offender is admonished to be more careful. One driver in this city received 180 tickets in 6 years or an average of one ticket every ten days. Yes - his driving license has been revoked.

Did you know that Detroit was the first city in the world to have a driver's clinic? Since this work began under the direction of Dr. Lowell S. Selling over 500 drivers have been given a psychiatric interview. This interview lasts for three hours and is supplemented with a half-hour spent with various testing machines. These tests and interviews seem

to indicate that over 50% of those interviewed were of inferior intelligence. The biggest factor involved in the mental side of driving is the attitude of the driver. A child severely disciplined at home may grow to have a resentment toward law and order. He makes his own laws and dislikes being disciplined. His suppressed ego expresses itself in driving a car in a dramatic manner. Others tested in the clinic showed absolutely no comprehension of traffic problems, the purpose of the law or a regard for the driving rights of others. This type make their own laws and deeply resent having anyone curb their activities. You can make up your mind that death makes good use of inferior minds and flaunters of the law.

The recent traffic report shows clearly that death has his favorite haunts. Last year he spent most of his working hours on the corner of Grand River and West Grand Boulevard. He was also seen frequently at Woodward where East Grand melts into a westernly direction, and at the intersection of Gratiot and Vernor Highway. Death has not only favorite streets such as West Fort, Grand River and Woodward but he has a favorite precinct as well. It's the 13th, bounded on the South by Henry on the North by Baltimore, on the East by Russell and on the West by Hamilton. Of course in this precinct he received splendid aid from the patrons of night clubs, dancing academies and tipsy drivers. In 1937 Death scored 335 complete victories in Detroit. He scored partial victories by injuring 12,376. His boy friend "close-call" raised the hair on 42,217 heads, listed on the police records as non-injury cases.

Death may not score his high average this year. He has played his hand too many times and in doing so has created hundreds of sworn enemies. Judges, police officers, psychiatrists and the general public are combining their forces and the "bony-one" will soon find that the automobile has lost its magic power to commit destruction and death.

Even the most careful drivers are liable to have accidents. If your tires or brakes are unduly worn - or if your car is not equipped with the latest safety devices -- now is a good time to trade it in for a new automobile or a good used car. Tell your dealer you wish to arrange your payments through the Industrial Morris Plan Bank. You'll save money by doing so. But above all -- DRIVE CAREFULLY  
--- DRIVE SAFELY.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK - THE PEOPLES BANK - DETROIT





No. 7

One of a series of radio talks on  
LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT DETROIT  
(Third Series)

Station WWJ - 6:40 PM - Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays  
Courtesy of Industrial Morris Plan Bank  
- of Detroit -

Monday, February 14, 1938

A DAY WITH THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE \*

Crack passenger trains, rocketing through the blackness of the night, whip a long tail of darkened Pullman cars after them. The passengers sleep, but up ahead of the Pullmans are other cars in which light burns brightly behind barred windows, and sleepless men work throughout the night with the speed, precision and endurance of machines, yet with an intelligence and devotion to duty no machine could equal. They are the Railway Mail Clerks, sorting, arranging, routing the letters and packages so that in distant cities the mail may be delivered without a hitch and with a minimum of delay.

They are alert businesslike men, those railway clerks. Conversation is scanty in the post office on wheels, because the pressure of the work is too great and the concentration is too exacting to permit idle talk. Occasionally curt questions and answers are given. The endless shuffling and tapping of the envelopes hitting the compartments creates an overtone which is almost as constant as the rush of the train and the accompanying clicking of the rails.

Did you know that the Post Office Department has the selection of hundreds of applications for each position in the service? One estimate is that there are 1,500 applications for every job in the Railway Mail Service. With such selection, and the very exacting examinations required, it is not strange that an exceptionally competent class of men fill the ranks, although the pay is not considered high, ranging from \$2,450 to 2,600 a year. After the applicant is selected he must go through a rigorous course of education before he can qualify for the post.

Every mail clerk must be an expert on train schedules, connections and post office locations. He must carry in his head a picture of the great railroad systems of the nation. He must know these so well that he can instantly call the locations, railroad stop times, and proper routing to over 6,000 post offices or streets in large cities. Because train schedules are constantly changing, the clerks must continue their study. Did you know that the Government requires its mail clerks to spend an average of not less than an hour and twenty minutes per day in polishing up on old and new schedules and locations? To keep the clerks constantly on their toes, examinations are held at frequent intervals. The clerks must maintain a passing grade of 98 per cent in these tests.

When a railway mail clerk enters his car, he is confronted by heaps of mail sacks. Some clerks handle the papers; others work parcels; and still others work the letter mail. A glance at an address is usually sufficient but often the clerk must combine the ability of a handwriting expert and a mind reader in order to decipher some of the addresses. Frequently too, they run into such common errors as writing Kansas City, Kansas when they mean Kansas City, Missouri. State abbreviations such as Cal. for California and Col. for Colorado may be dangerously alike. At Mackinaw City, Michigan one summer, over 400 letters and post cards were held because the excited tourists forgot a name or a street - in some cases they forgot to write anything on the address side of the post card. A letter or card so addressed is known in postal circles as a "nixie."

The Railway Postal Clerks are justly proud of their ability to facilitate the prompt delivery of mail. Clerks working on trains in Detroit between 4:00 A.M. and 2:00 P.M. have all the mail sorted according to street and number.

Clerks are fully aware of the importance of their duties and realize the inconvenience caused by erroneously dispatched mail. Large business transactions frequently hinge on the dispatch given the mails. A person's life sometimes depends on whether or not the Railway Postal Clerk is thoroughly familiar with his work.

Did you know that every Railway Postal Clerk is armed and that they must take frequent target practice? The Detroit group practice on the police range. The last local mail train holdup occurred about 15 years ago near Ypsilanti. Soon after that occurrence the clerks were armed and since then all has been quiet along the Railway Mail routes.

Efficiently, quietly, with a minimum of confusion and a maximum of intelligence and skill, the railway mail clerks toil in their swaying, speeding post offices. And so concludes a broadcast on another of Uncle Sam's unsung heroes.

\* Kansas City Star and Personal interview.

Prompt and efficient service, illustrated by the speed and efficiency of the Railway Postoffice is an integral part of any well-run organization. The Industrial Morris Plan Bank is proud of being known to Detroiters as "The Bank of Personal Service."

No stone is left unturned to further facilitate your relations with this bank. Among other things, a capable night force is employed to tally and enter the transactions of the day before. Thus, when the bank's doors open in the morning, the employees have none of the large volume of business from the preceding day to prevent them from giving the utmost in speedy and courteous attention to the Industrial Morris Plan Bank's most important visitor of the day - you, the customer.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK - THE PEOPLES BANK - DETROIT





No. 8

One of a series of radio talks on  
LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT DETROIT  
(Third Series)

Station WWJ - 6:40 PM - Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays  
Courtesy of Industrial Morris Plan Bank  
- of Detroit -  
Wednesday, February 16, 1938

A DAY BACK STAGE IN A VAUDEVILLE THEATRE

How would you like to take a trip back stage to one of the large vaudeville houses during rehearsal time? It is 8 o'clock Friday morning. The orchestra is already at work. The stage is bare -- the house is dark and empty. Small stand lights reveal the shadow form of the musicians dressed in their street clothes -- which leads me to say that there is something to the statement that clothes make the man.

From the black depths of the theatre comes the voice of the director asking one of the musicians how it happens that he spent 32 years in the show business and can't recognize the fact that the music he is attempting to play is written in four-four time. The answer comes in the form of a meaningful bit of head scratching, an extra sharp look at the music and a most profuse apology. The rest of the band members snicker at the discomfort of their honored member. A word comes from the darkness. The assistant director who is handling the rehearsals gives the down beat and the music pours into the spacious palace. Start-stop, start-stop is the order of the hour. Microphones are placed in various positions to obtain the best sound effects. Now the spotlight picks up the trombone soloist. The director's voice from the dark calls, "Alright, Fred, tear out my heart with this one." Evidently the term, "Tear out my heart" is a musician's way of pleading for tender sentiment. The sentiment is there alright but a stagehand squirting oil on the disappearing microphone rather ruins the effect. Some hitch occurs concerning the order of the medleys which are to be played in the overture and the musicians take advantage of the time out for a brief smoke.

The bare, ugly stage is being transformed into a thing of beauty. Iron pipes are lowered while big, burly men attach a length of fluttering cloth. The signal is given and the beautiful blue gauze with its splashes of silver flakes flutters upward. Presto, the bare walls and the ugly ropes are hidden -- we see a new world of beauty.

The orchestra recess is over and the musicians are back in position. The orchestra leader says, "I like the way the brass sounds this morning," and the brass section smiles very smugly. "Play the first eleven bars and then go into the Organ Grinder's Swing," commands the leader and all the musicians lean forward to mark their copy accordingly.

It is now nearly ten o'clock. The theatre doors open at eleven which leaves one hour for a rehearsal of the vaudeville acts. A trio of comedy dancers attired in street clothes are before the foot lights. One of the team is instructing the orchestra director on how to cue the act. As far as I can determine she is saying, "The music goes tum te tum tum and my partners throw me over their shoulder, then the tempo is fast through ta, ta, ta, ta and then the drum rolls and ends with a crash of symbols as we fall to the floor. Now let's try the act that far." And so the rehearsal continues until the music and the action become synchronized. Other acts are waiting for their turn. Some are standing in the wings, back stage or sitting in the front rows of the theatre. These performers are booked from various parts of

the country. One act just arrived from Hollywood. The headliner for the week flew in from Cincinnati. Some have played together before. Others are complete strangers to the rest of the bill. Most large theatres have their acts booked from three to four weeks in advance. The acts generally being submitted from some New York agency.

These headliners are generally people with a mighty interesting background. Jane Withers who has the star's dressing rooms at the Fox is a likeable little Miss hailing from Hollywood where she commands a salary of \$4,500 per week.

Misha Auer who has the lion's share of the electric bulbs at the Michigan this week is just about as courteous a gentleman as I have interviewed in the theatre since the days of the late Chic Sale. Misha Auer, the tall, thin, Russian gentleman with the heavy eyelids - spoke readily of his pre-theatre days. The Hollywood comedian was born in Russia, the grandson of the world famous Russian violinist, Leopold Auer. During the early days of the Russian revolution he wandered the countryside as a member of the notorious wolf boys. Later he became reunited with his mother. She died of typhus and the fourteen year old Misha with the help of his young companions carried her body to the grave. At the age of fifteen he was reunited with his grandfather who sent him to a private school in New York. Today, at 33 years of age Misha Auer has reached the peak of Hollywood fame. It was a privilege to interview the sad-eyed comedian -- truly a cultured gentleman and one who looks upon comedy as a serious art.

The last act has rehearsed - the house lights are on - the stage curtain is down - the ushers at their places and the doors are being opened to the early morning patrons. The palace of illusions has been made ready!

And thousands of Detroiters are making ready to modernize this spring! Congress has passed the Housing Act! Contractors are ready - thousands of men willing to go to work -- The Industrial Morris Plan Bank is prepared with ample funds to meet all demands. "Put more men, money and materials to work in the building trades this spring" is the slogan of the Industrial Morris Plan Bank. See your contractor and arrange your Modernization through the Industrial Bank.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK - THE PEOPLES BANK - DETROIT





No. 9

One of a series of radio talks on  
LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT DETROIT  
(Third Series)

Station WWJ - 6:40 PM - Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays  
Courtesy of Industrial Morris Plan Bank  
- of Detroit -  
Friday, February 18, 1938

THE WAYNE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

What would you say if Professor Quiz asked you to name three important events which happened in 1849? Of course, there might be many correct answers but here are three which would be sure to net a perfect score.

1. 1849 was the year of the great California gold rush.
2. 1849 marks the birth date of Sir William Osler, the famous Canadian physician and scientist.
3. 1849 is the year in which the Wayne County Medical Society first organized.

Back there in the days when Detroit was a city of 21,000 the doctors of the community saw fit to organize for various and sundry purposes. Today the organization can boast of nearly 2,000 members with headquarters in the beautiful and spacious old David Whitney home on 4421 Woodward. Thus, for nearly a century the Wayne County Medical Society has been a part of Detroit's community life, developing and fostering beneficial activities in the interests of public health and the advancement of medical science.

Among the many purposes for which the organization was founded perhaps nothing is more interesting and helpful than the society's fight against medical quackery. Each decade produces a preponderance of quacks in certain fields. At the present time it is the Cancer quack who, like all other charlatans pretend to knowledge which he does not possess. These fake cancer cures take various forms. They run the gamut from mixtures developed by an Indian Squaw, or a blacksmith's personal cure, to injections of quaint preparations, radium water and cancer paste. It came to light recently that an elevator operator was mixing a concoction in a big vat in the building in which he was working and selling it for \$5.00 a bottle.

The Wayne County Medical Society also operates an Information Bureau. Last year over 10,000 inquiries were received from the public concerning data on drugs, quacks, medicine and new scientific discoveries to say nothing of questions concerning ethical practice. The Society has its own committee on Medical Ethics which handles any problem which might arise within their own group.

Did you know that Detroit is the three time winner of National awards for being the healthiest large city in the country? A great deal of this credit must be given to the combined forces of the Detroit Department of Health and the Wayne County Medical Society for the development of what is called "The plan of medical participation in public health activities." By this plan a great many of Detroit's sick may obtain immediate service from their own personal physician. The Detroit plan of preventive medicine is copied all over the world.

The Society maintains a Speakers' Bureau and last year arranged for 378 medical and surgical talks for civic and professional groups in the city. The engagements were filled by members of the Society who readily and willingly donated their time and professional talent in the interest of bringing authentic and up-to-the-minute medical information to the laity.

Every week the radio bureau presents a broadcast upon the various aspects of medical progress and of practical disease detection and control in the home. In addition to this public service the Wayne County Medical Society has brought to Detroit some of the outstanding men in the medical field to present public lectures. Dr. Victor Heiser presented the first lecture to an overflow attendance.

For the physicians and their patients, the society conducts a series of post graduate lectures throughout the year that are unequalled anywhere in the country. The finest medical scientists in the world are brought to Detroit to lecture to members of the society. In this way local physicians gain the latest professional knowledge at a minimum loss of time. Thus the local practitioner has immediate knowledge of the most recent developments in the various fields of medicine and surgery.

In the 16th Century man's average age at death was 20 years; in the 19th Century it rose to 43 years; since 1933 it has been 60 years. Diphtheria, typhoid fever, cholera and smallpox are no longer the great killers and human scourges as of old. Medical knowledge is not hid under a bushel and organizations such as the Wayne County Medical Society aid materially in the lengthening of the life span.

It is hard to adequately handle so large a subject in so brief a time. Let me close with these two thoughts - first, if in doubt about any medicine, physician or question of ethical practice, you may receive the correct answer by calling the Society. Second, no one in Wayne County need go without medical or surgical care no matter what their financial position. There is aid and help for all. If you have any questions concerning medical care call the Executive office of the Wayne County Medical Society - Temple 1-6400.

Many years of honorable and upright work have built a strong public confidence in the standards of the physician. In the same way, the banking standards of the Industrial Morris Plan Bank are, to its customers, a symbol of courteous, efficient and friendly attention to their banking needs. Many people have told the officers and employees of this bank that the service rendered has been so appreciated that they have been customers since the Industrial Morris Plan Bank opened its doors twenty years ago. And still more people have given evidence of their trust by returning again and again to the Industrial Morris Plan Bank whether they wish to borrow or to save.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK - THE PEOPLES BANK - DETROIT





No. 10

One of a series of radio talks on  
LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT DETROIT  
(Third Series)

Station WWJ - 6:40 PM - Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays  
Courtesy of Industrial Morris Plan Bank  
- of Detroit -

Monday, February 21, 1938

A DAY WITH THE FLORISTS' TELEGRAPH DELIVERY ASSOCIATION

"Say it with flowers" wrote Major O'Keefe slogan-maker of an Eastern advertising concern and last year America obeyed the lovely command by purchasing in excess of \$80,000,000 worth of nature's delicate creations. \$8,000,000 worth or ten percent of this sum were sent by wire. Did you know that Detroit is the National headquarters for the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association International? It is located at 484 East Grand Boulevard. This headquarters is the instrument through which the floral messages and greetings of people everywhere are transmitted with safety and dependability. The winged mercury emblem of this organization is seen not only in the great shops of New York, Chicago and London but in every known corner of the civilized globe where a telegraph line runs and a dependable florist shop is maintained. Did you know that this organization prides itself on its ability to deliver flowers any place in the world in two hours time? Not long ago an order for flowers was sent from New Zealand to Scotland. The flowers arrived the day before they were ordered in New Zealand. Of course, the mystery is solved when one considers the problem of time and the prime meridian.

The Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association conducts schools of design annually in different sections of this continent in order that their members may be kept constantly advised of the latest dictates of fashion.

At these schools of design floral artistry for table decoration, home decoration and personal adornment are made up for the edification of the members by artists of the Association thus insuring to the flower buying public perfect artistry in every town, village and hamlet throughout the land. Did you know that one of these schools of design will be held in Detroit, March 9th and 10th? Some eight hundred florists will be in attendance from Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana. Flower lovers of this region are cordially invited by the Association to attend a public exhibition of this floral artistry which will open in the Statler Ballroom on dates mentioned.

Flowers are strange things. They are capable of acting as an expression of both joy and sorrow. They are used to express congratulations, sentiment, love and affection. The language of flowers is understood by people of all nationalities.

Many are the stories told regarding the extent to which people will make use of flowers to express their feelings. Recently a Minneapolis man took a trip around the world. Cook Tours, which handled his bookings, made arrangements for the man to make forty definite stops. A group of his townspeople saw to it that at every stop their friend would find at his breakfast table a lovely vase of flowers and a boutonniere for his lapel.

A few years ago an opera singer died in Chicago. His European friends wired an order for a \$5,000 blanket of expensive flowers to cover the casket. A titled Englishman hoping to make an impression on an American movie actress sent a wire instructing a Hollywood florist to deliver

a \$50 corsage of orchids to his dream lady every morning for sixty days.

The impression must not be gained that the bulk of flowers are sent as messages of condolence. Flowers are sent for many purposes represented by bon voyage, graduation, anniversary and of course, the traditional Mother's Day, Christmas and Easter. In this way the floral tribute not only provides a beautiful addition to the life of an individual but represents the finest type of sentiment that could be expressed.

The Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association International is one of the most remarkable instances of a purely volunteer association on record. The leading florists of the country started to organize in 1910 with 52 members. Today the organization boasts of 5,700 members in the United States and Canada alone.

Did you know that out of the national dollar we spend 1/3 of a cent for flowers but that we spend one cent plus for candy? Did you know that the rose is the most popular flower for every occasion and that the orchid is still the aristocrat of flowers?

This may be off the record as far as the florist is concerned but it seems to me the time to give flowers is when the recipient can most appreciate their fragrance and beauty? The poet had the same idea when he wrote:

Closed eyes can't see the white roses,  
Cold hands can't hold them, you know.  
Breath that is stilled cannot gather  
The odors that sweet from them blow.  
Death with a peace beyond dreaming  
It's children of earth doth endow.  
Life is the time one can help them  
So give them the flowers right now!

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Speed and service are two of the most important reasons why thousands of people all over the world patronize the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association. For the same reason thousands of Detroiters patronize the Industrial Morris Plan Bank. One day last week a customer of the bank in immediate need of a few hundred dollars naturally thought of the service previously rendered him. And, knowing that his credit was already established, he used his automobile as collateral for a loan and obtained the amount needed. Loans for home improvements under the Federal Housing Act recently revived may be had at this bank as well as loans for every other practical purpose.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK - THE PEOPLES BANK - DETROIT





No. 11

One of a series of radio talks on

LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT DETROIT

(Third Series)

Station WWJ - 6:40 PM - Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays

Courtesy of Industrial Morris Plan Bank  
- of Detroit -

Wednesday, February 23, 1938

### A DAY AT AN AUTOMOBILE PROVING GROUND

The early hours of Tuesday morning found me whizzing out Grand River way to gather more Little Known Facts for you. I was headed for a spot 40 miles from Detroit, 25 miles from Pontiac, 35 miles from Flint and 50 miles from Lansing - in other words a spot which had all the advantages of being in the country and yet readily accessible to the greatest automobile plants in the United States. As you may have guessed my destination was an automobile proving ground, the greatest of its kind in the world.

I expected to have my credentials examined very closely but I was hardly prepared to see at the entrance of the most modern scientific plant known to the automobile industry a large sign bearing the outmoded expression, "Sound your Klaxon!" Visions of linen dusters, carbon lamps, one man tops came back with a rush. "Sound your Klaxon" - interesting paradox!

Once inside the gates everything took on the aspect of scientific approach. Here, on this 1268 acre outdoor laboratory day and night, summer and winter, cars are put through their paces. Here every model and device is tested on straight roads and curved roads, bumpy roads and smooth ones, hills and speedways, cobblestones, macadam, gravel and dirt trails. The tests are recorded electrically, mechanically and photographically with utter impartiality. Here in this research laboratory cars of all makes including many foreign creations are put to every possible gruelling test. Generally three cars of each make are purchased through the regular dealer channels. One car goes to the engineering department, one for the use of company officials who may wish to compare the driving quality of other companies' products; and one car is used in what is known as the break down test. The car sent to the engineering department is checked upon arrival for any possible mechanical defects. It is then broken in on the track for a distance of 2,000 miles. Company instructions for speed, quality of oil, frequency of change etc., is followed in every detail.

At 2,000 miles the car is given a thorough check-up. It is then subject to tests for hill climbing ability, economy, acceleration, braking facilities including a wet brake test. Tests are made at 2,000, 5,000 and 10,000 miles. After each run these cars are torn down and each piece is examined for deterioration. This time 250 - 300 engineers are then invited in to take note of the parts. Worn parts are tagged with special colors. Clever devices of competitive trades are given careful consideration. After this minute examination the entire process is placed in written form where it may be used by various technical committees. The proving grounds have over 175,000 square feet of building space devoted entirely to the problem of research. In addition to this a weather station is maintained so that all tests may be checked against wind resistance, temperature and all the other elemental problems. One large building on the proving grounds is devoted entirely to the problem of noise and vibration. Another group of engineers is interested in the problem of tires and blow outs. Tires are blown with the aid of dynamite caps at speeds from 50 to 70 miles an hour. Everywhere the automotive pro-

blems are made from the controlled scientific approach. Did you know that if the wheel base of a car is changed by one inch that a whole series of mechanical problems follow in the wake of that change?

Frequently the general public send in their suggestions to improve the industry. Especially is this true in the matter of accident prevention. An Eastern gentleman would like to see all automobiles made of heavy metal and in the shape of a cigar. This he claims would eliminate most of the highway accidents. Another "little helper" suggests that a warning buzzer be placed in the car to give an angry warning at 50 miles an hour and a loud horn to blow at 60.

Drivers used on these tests are not highly skilled technicians but are taken from the rank and file of drivers, many of them from the farms surrounding the grounds.

Later in the day I was piloted over the various miles of roadways. In this process, we came to a steep bank of concrete. We spun around this elevation at 90 miles per hour. We would have tipped at 50 but the extra speed glued us to the slanting roadway. It was a thrill - and when it was over I wanted to say, "Mister, do it again!"

A day at the proving grounds will offer you a concrete reason for the remarkable progress the automobile has made in recent years. Nothing is left to speculation. All automotive problems must come under the sold scrutiny of the scientific mind. Mysticism and partiality are never found in scientific formulas. In order to justify the millions of dollars spent proving grounds must prove!

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Over a million Detroit men and women have provided the proving ground for the Morris Plan of Industrial Banking. 20 years of uninterrupted growth and success of the Industrial Morris Plan Bank has proven the stability and soundness of its banking principles. Many new innovations in standard banking practice have been pioneered by the Industrial Bank - personal and business loans - then loans with automobiles as collateral and again Federal Housing Loans for home improvements. Visit the Industrial Morris Plan Bank and learn how you too, can take advantage of the low rates and liberal terms to improve your property.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK - THE PEOPLES BANK - DETROIT





No. 12

One of a series of radio talks on  
LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT DETROIT  
(Third Series)

Station WWJ - 6:40 PM - Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays  
Courtesy of Industrial Morris Plan Bank  
- of Detroit -

Friday, February 25, 1938

A DAY AT THE HENRY FORD TRADE SCHOOL

When you were a boy - a young, enthusiastic boy - did you ever fall asleep and dream about school? Especially a school where the students were paid to study and where each good report card brought an increase in pay? Well, your dream has come true for the Henry Ford Trade School works on exactly that basis. Since 1916 the school has been incorporated as a non-profit private school. Boys are enrolled between the ages of 12 and 15. During the summer the boys under 18 are given a three week vacation and an additional week at Christmas. Until the academic course is completed, one week is spent in class and two in the shop. During these periods the student is paid a cash scholarship which is set at twenty cents per hour when he is enrolled. This rate is adjusted seven times a year in accordance with his accomplishments. He may receive as high as forty-five cents per hour while still attending class work and when that is completed and all his time is spent in the shop the maximum hourly pay becomes sixty-five cents.

In order to make it possible for each boy to maintain a savings account, the school gives him an extra \$2.00 each month. This must be deposited in some bank and kept there as long as he is a member of the school. The boys are also given free hot lunch at noon which is another big financial help.

As I wandered over the immense school plant, I was impressed with the intensely practical side of the educational process. In the school shop are hundreds of the finest machines of their type. The total equipment is valued at two million dollars. It was amazing to see the very accurate work performed by the students. They repair all micrometers used in the factory of the Company. Many operations which require accuracy to the one-tenth of one-thousandth of an inch are performed by these boys. Every piece of work the boy does is part of a productive plan. Thus the student is a producer and not merely a maker of exercises to be thrown in the scrap when the instructor has accepted them. With boys in all stages of their training, a great variety of work is needed. Young and experienced students are assigned the task of salvaging small tools. Thousands of screw drivers, wrenches, hammers, oil cans, shears, and hacksaw frames are repaired, as well as 400 to 700 pairs of safety goggles. From the first day in the shop the boy feels that he is playing an important and useful part in the scheme of things.

The older boys are engaged in the manufacture of tools - cutters, reamers, drills, arbors and special tools - anything that a good tool room might be called on to produce. All of the precision tools, micrometers, dial indicators and other items used in the sponsor's factory are repaired by boys who have had more experience.

One instructor is given the task of routing the boys through the shop so that they may have as varied an experience as possible in many of its 25 departments. Every day a few boys are transferred to other tasks. Are these boys capable of handling fine precision tools? The school reports that the spoilage of fine tool work, including accurate dimensions in many cases from 0.003 of an inch, 0.0001 of an inch and even finer, the

loss has averaged less than one percent for the last five years on an annual output in excess of one million hours.

It goes without saying that the academic work of the Henry Ford Trade School is closely correlated with the shop work. During the four years devoted to academic work, the students have daily classes in mathematics, shop theory and drawing. In addition, the course of study includes civics, economics, auto mechanics, physics, general chemistry, qualitative analysis and metallography. The school issues a diploma to those who have completed the course. Those students who wish to have a high school certificate or enter college must take some courses not given in the school. This requires the equivalent of one year of work in a public school. Such credit usually being obtained by attending night classes. It is interesting to note that many of the letters of inquiry which come to the Trade School are answered by boys in one of the English classes.

I was amazed at the amount of responsibility given to students. Here mere youngsters were operating machines costing several thousands of dollars. They had the air of the finished mechanic - busy hands and busy minds everywhere - result, of course, no such thing as a discipline problem. Would that the traditional school might find a similar device for the hands and minds of their pupils.

Undoubtedly, many parents listening in are wondering how they may enroll their son in this world famous school. First of all, a boy must be between the ages of 12 and 15 and be in the normal grade for boys of that age. Needy boys are given preference as vacancies occur. 5% of the boys are orphans and 40% of the present enrollment have no father able to help support the family. Applications from other parts of the country are never accepted due to the already tremendous waiting list of over 8,000. The school has an enrollment of between 1,600 and 1,700 pupils.

The trip through the Henry Ford Trade School is a trip through a land of mechanical efficiency. It can be easily understood why the school has attracted the attention of educators the world over.

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It is just as important to keep trained men at work as it is to teach men for trained work. The Industrial Morris Plan Bank, a lending agency under the Federal Housing Administration, is making it possible to put more men, more money and more materials to work for repairing, remodeling and rebuilding through Federal Housing Loans. See your contractor first. Tell him you wish to arrange your Modernization Loan through the Industrial Morris Plan Bank.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK - THE PEOPLES BANK - DETROIT





No. 13

One of a series of radio talks on  
LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT DETROIT  
(Third Series)

Station WWJ - 6:40 PM - Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays  
Courtesy of Industrial Morris Plan Bank  
- of Detroit -

Monday, February 28, 1938

A DAY WITH THE U. S. IMMIGRATION \* BORDER PATROL

When I came to Detroit for the first time, it was a decided thrill for me to go down to the shore line of the Detroit River and look over into Canada. Canada - another country - the King's land - Union Jack - Parliament! It never occurred to me until I visited the U. S. Immigration Border Patrol that others standing on the opposite shore might have a similar pleasure in viewing our American border. America - haven of refuge - defender of the weak - the symbol of freedom.

Never a day passes but what some alien attempts to make an illegal entrance into our country. They have been smuggled into Florida in sacks. On the Mexican, California border line a truck brought in six Hindus pressed into a secret compartment 18 inches in width. At Detroit, aliens have been rowed across from the Canadian shore line.

It is the duty of the U. S. Immigration Border Patrol to prevent illegal entry of aliens between authorized Ports of Entry. This branch of the government service was organized in May 1924.

The Detroit District is known in Government circles as District #8, and is under the direction of Col. R. E. Davenport. Its jurisdiction extends almost to the western line of the Northern Peninsula and down to Vermillion, Ohio. A map would indicate that this district has an all-water boundary line. This territory is further divided into three divisions with sub-stations at the Soo, Marine City and Detroit. Detroit is further divided into patrols at Port Clinton, Toledo, Monroe and Trenton.

Did you know that the Detroit border line is patrolled by four speed boats, two outboard motor boats and twenty automobiles? All are equipped with radios and some have sets which make two-way conversation possible. Detroit also has a 300 watt radio transmitter which is tuned to a specific wave length assigned to the Border Patrol. Numbers of key points are changed frequently and often messages are sent in code.

Members of the U. S. Immigration Border Patrol wear an olive drab uniform, puttees and breeches. Added to this uniform is a Pershing cap, a gun-metal badge, shoulder and cap ornaments and a Sam Brown belt of black leather. The organization is 100% civil service. The entrance salary is \$2000. Did you know that the Detroit water front is patrolled day and night? After dark, men travel in pairs.

Last week the officers were notified by the Government that their occupation of protecting the border had been placed in the hazardous class and that they would be eligible for pension at 62 years of age or after 30 years of service. Undoubtedly the nation's authorities were influenced in this decision by the fact that since its beginning in 1924, 35 of their number have been killed in line of duty. The organization is semi-military and composed in part of many ex-service men. All Border Patrolmen are armed by the Government with instructions to use their weapons only in self defense or in the protection of Government property.

There are many devious ways of making money but one of the cheapest contemptible ways is through the smuggling of aliens.

A few years ago a Border Patrolman at the head of Belle Isle, while covering this territory with the aid of field glasses, was attracted by someone waving a cloth on Peche Island. The waving was so insistent and the day so bitter cold that it was quite apparent something was wrong. The Canadian authorities were informed and they set out to investigate the Peche Island mystery. Upon arriving, they found a Hungarian Family who had been brought to the Canadian side of the Island by alien smugglers and told to walk to the opposite side and they would then be in the United States. The smugglers were paid and the family set out for the opposite shore only to find a wide expanse of water. They had been tricked by their supposed helpers. The little family was suffering from exposure - the little baby was badly frozen and died later in a hospital. Smugglers often put their human packages in sacks. If officers approach, the sacks and their human contents are dropped overboard. Dead evidence can't testify.

Often times aliens attempt to cross the ice. These aliens are known as "ghost walkers" from the fact that they frequently cover their bodies with a white sheet so as to blend with the snow. The Border Patrolmen are equipped with special wide range night glasses costing about \$108 a piece. Uncle Sam isn't easily fooled!

Of course, from one standpoint, it is nice to know that our country is still attractive enough to have the peoples of the world seek its shores. After all, the majority of aliens whether they enter legally or illegally are doing so because they mean to better their conditions. You can't blame any man for having a high purpose.

However, Uncle Sam has set his limitations and welcome has been written on the door mat but it is the duty of the U. S. Immigration Border Patrol to see that entries are made at points where the welcome is official.

This broadcast on the Border Patrol is the one hundred and forty-third of a series of radio programs on "Little Known Facts about Detroit," brought to you by the Industrial Morris Plan Bank. One of the purposes of these broadcasts is to acquaint the people of Detroit with the fact that the expression, "At your service" means a great deal more than mere banking transactions at the Industrial Morris Plan Bank.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK - THE PEOPLES BANK - DETROIT





No. 14

One of a series of radio talks on  
LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT DETROIT  
(Third Series)

Station WWJ - 6:40 PM - Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays  
Courtesy of Industrial Morris Plan Bank  
- of Detroit -

Wednesday, March 2, 1938

A DAY WITH THE TELEPHONE COMPANY

How is your imagination this evening? Let us say it is the year 1950. Madame has just heard that Macey's in New York is having a wonderful sale of oriental rugs. So she goes to her telephone, calls the rug department of the New York store. In a few seconds a light appears in the little screened square over the phone box. Madame turns the focus dial and soon the picture and voice of Macey's salesman is seen and heard. He shows the selection of oriental rugs. Madame asks about design and cost and finally selects a beautiful rich blue pattern. She then has the call switched to the floral department where she selected a bouquet of beautiful roses not only by sight but by odor as well.

Does this sound far fetched? Now you needn't be surprised if the events described actually come to pass. Already odors have been successfully transmitted by wire. While the telephone company is not directly interested in such revolutionary inventions, nevertheless, they are interested in anything which has to do with communications.

A trip through the Telephone Company and a talk with the personnel will impress you with the fact that the entire industry is changing so rapidly that the engineers can hardly keep up with the progress. New methods are soon reflected in lowered costs. For example, in 1918 it cost \$18.50 to place a three minute station-to-station day rate call from New York to San Francisco. New methods forced that price down to \$9.00 in 1928. In 1938 the rate was further reduced to \$6.50.

Once it was a tedious process to make a long distance call. Now 92% of all such calls are completed within 1½ minutes. Speaking of long distance calls, a business man in Detroit phoned his foreign office and \$800.00 was paid for the time spent in conversation.

Did you know that the main office of the telephone company houses one of the longest telephone switchboards in the world? I had always thought of a switchboard room as being a noisy place. But when I made my visit, I could hear only a low muffled tone. Looking up I found that neither the walls or ceiling had been treated to deaden sound. The supervisor in charge told me that the room had been a noisy place until someone decided that operators didn't have to raise their voices in telephone conversation. All operators worked to reduce the speech volume — result, a low hum has taken the place of strident, raucous sounds. The telephone company has done much for the improvement of speech. Recently the local telephone company printed two excellent pamphlets entitled "You and your telephone" and "The voice with a smile." Both of which have a direct bearing upon the important and personal matter of speech.

Human activity runs pretty true to form. This fact enables the telephone company to be prepared with added personnel for peak loads. For example those wanting the service of information generally use that department to a greater extent between 9 - 10 A.M. and 7 - 8 P.M.

Did you know that information operators are given new telephone books each morning? In this way all information is brought up to date. These directories are printed on yellow paper. The theory being that black type is easier to read on a yellow background. You might easily guess that Thanksgiving, New Years, and Christmas represent busy days on the long distance switchboard. Some peak periods are unpredictable. Who could anticipate that the day the Zeppelin Hindenburg passed over the city that calls would sweep across the board from one end to the other. Office workers called their families to be on the lookout for the rubber bird as it passed from the center of town toward the outskirts.

Did you know that the telephone company has instruments which enable them to tell where a line break occurs? Often they can come within two hundred feet to the left or the right of the break. Did you know that squirrels and rats frequently sharpen their teeth on telephone cables, eventually gnawing tiny holes through which water might seep to cause short circuits. Toll test men in order to protect long distance service must contend with nest building, kite strings, careless hunters, traffic accidents, fire, floods, high wind, sleet storms and numerous other problems. Did you know that on a cold day a long distance telephone cable requires much less current to carry your voice distinctly than on a hot day? To overcome the difficulty a temperature recorder and a current regulator are used, automatically adjusting the volume of current in response to even moderate change in the temperature. No human could make such accurate adjustments as that device.

Well, when you're drinking toasts some night-remember the telephone — the device which makes your California friends your next door neighbors.

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It's a far cry from the old Indian method of communicating by smoke signals to the modern telephone of today. When information concerning the Industrial Morris Plan Bank's loan and Savings service is desired and it is not convenient for people to come to the bank — They merely go to their telephone and call Randolph 5960. The service is courteous, prompt and efficient.





No. 15

One of a series of radio talks on  
LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT DETROIT  
(Third Series)

Station WWJ - 6:40 PM - Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays  
Courtesy of Industrial Morris Plan Bank  
- of Detroit -

Friday, March 4, 1938

A DAY WITH THE WEATHER BUREAU

Mark Twain once facetiously remarked, "Every-one talks about the weather but no one does any-thing about it." May I say that Mark Twain's statement is only a half truth because there are those in the world who do do something about the weather. I interviewed such a personage yesterday, Mr. C. J. Root, Senior Meteorologist for the Detroit office of the U. S. Weather Bureau.

Did you know that in the early days weather data was taken and compiled by the army surgeons at the Military Posts? Later the Smithsonian Institute took over the task. In 1872 an act of Congress transferred the meteorological work to the signal corps and on October 1, 1890 the duties of gathering weather data came under the head of the Department of Agriculture.

To the general public, the weather bureau is probably best known through the medium of its daily forecasts and weather maps. These forecasts are based upon simultaneous observations of local weather conditions taken daily at 7:30 A.M. and 7:30 P.M. seventy-fifth meridian time, at about 300 regular observing stations in the United States, Canada, Alaska and West Indies, supplemented by reports from other countries and ships at sea. Each Weather Bureau station is operated by one or more trained observers equipped with mercurial barometers, thermometers, wind vanes, rain and snow gauges, anemometers, sunshine re-corders, barometers, thermographs and other de-vices which make a continuous automatic record of the local weather conditions and changes. These twice daily observations are telegraphed to Washington, D. C. and other forecast centers. From these data the forecasters are able to trace the paths of storm areas and forecast their sub-sequent courses and the attendant weather condi-tions.

Did you know that the Detroit office reports that they are right 86% of the time on their weather forecasts? This is an unusually good batting average considering the fact that the Great Lakes frequently play tricks with general weather conditions.

Detroiters give the weather bureau a big play. Hunters, fishermen and campers call to ascertain the prospects for good weather. If it is raining on a Saturday morning prior to a foot ball game at Ann Arbor - the telephone is sure to be kept busy. The members of the Weather Bureau will never forget the morning of the World Series Game. At 11 o'clock a heavy thunderstorm broke - the ticket holders became panicky until told by the department that the storm was local and would pass over before the game time. Frequently housewives will call on washday to find out if it is safe to hang out the family washing. One woman phoned to ask if it was safe for her to change her winter underwear. This query is easy to understand when one realizes Tuesday 48°. Wednesday 20°. The only advice the department could give her was that the next day would be warmer.

Weather Bureaus in various parts of the country are depended upon to prepare special types of information. Some prepare warning reports of

fruit frost to citrus growers, hurricane service, reports on forest fire and marine records. It is the definite task of the Detroit Weather Bureau to compile the ice reports of the Great Lakes in co-operation with the Canadian Meteorological service.

Did you know that all Detroit Weather reports are prepared from data gathered at the City Air Port? Here the Bureau maintains 24 hour service. They make surface observations every hour and oftener in bad weather. This information is wired to other airports and is also broadcast to aviators in the air. A large study map indicating weather conditions is prepared every six hours. Pilot balloons are sent up four times a day to obtain velocity and wind direction at 1000 foot levels.

Did you know that every morning at 4 A.M. a plane leaves Selfridge Field and flies to a dis-tance of 16,500 feet, conditions permitting, in order to obtain weather data? The Army does the flying and the Weather Bureau handles the ground work.

Did you know that the coldest year since 1871 was the year 1875. The average temperature for the year was 44°. The warmest year was 1931 with an average of 52.9° - for the 365 days. The most snow to fall in any year between the months of October and May was the winter of 1925 - 1926, total of 78 inches. The smallest amount of snow fell last winter 1936 - 1937 with a total of 12.9 inches. The warmest day since 1871 occurred on July 24, 1934 with the temperature at 105°. The coldest day was December 22, 1872 when the tem-perature fell to 22° below zero. The worst wind-storm to visit Detroit came on November 29, 1919 when a wind came tearing out of the Southwest at 67 miles per hour.

Are winters warmer than they used to be? No, says the weather bureau. Private records taken for the last 120 years prove that there is very little difference between the first and second 60 year period.

I could hardly close this broadcast without telling you that according to Mr. Root and his meteorologists that tomorrow we will have "Snow and rising temperature. Temperature not to be lower than 20 - 25°."

Spring means warmer weather - warmer weather means out of doors - and out of doors to thousands of families means automobiles. "National Used Car Week" begins tomorrow - Thousands of Detroiters will trade in their cars for good used ones. Those who arrange their payments through the Industrial Morris Plan Bank will not only effect a direct saving in costs but will also enjoy the advantage of Industrial Bank service.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK THE PEOPLES BANK DETROIT





No. 16

One of a series of radio talks on  
LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT DETROIT  
(Third Series)

Station WWJ - 6:40 PM - Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays  
Courtesy of Industrial Morris Plan Bank  
- of Detroit -

Monday, March 7, 1938

A DAY IN A BAKERY

Girls don't let the big "he man" pull that old saw about "The bread that Mother used to make." You just put a good brand of bakery bread on the table and make him like it. If he's still hard to convince, take him through one of our large modern bakeries and show him how science produces as good a loaf as any mother ever thought of making.

Last Monday I visited a modern plant where baking is done on a scientific basis. Everywhere you turned you found that science had left its fingerprint. Every room in the huge building was really a room within a room. Why this construction? Because nothing seems quite so imperative as the fact that all bakeries must be kept at an absolute temperature. The rooms never vary as much as one degree from one day to another. Even the space between the inner room and the outer wall is kept at a definite temperature level.

Every square inch of the bakery I visited was spotless. The Superintendent told me that he employs 23 porters who do nothing but clean. No crevice, no corner escapes their attention. Even the air is washed free of impurities. The entire bakery is a symphony in white - white walls, white ovens, white aproned employees, white sugar, white milk, white shortening, white dough - the result white bread! Against this dazzling background are the golden crusts of the finished product.

A bakery is a producer of definite homey odors. The smell in the cool milk room brings back memories of prize cattle, cool streams and lush pastures. The flour room with its carloads of stacked wheat from the Kansas prairies reminds one of the grist mill and the powdered coat of the kindly miller. The dough room makes one mindful of baking days; but the baking ovens, pouring out the odor of fresh bread, brought back the good old times on the farm when "ma" baked fourteen big, golden loaves for "pa", the hired man and the barefoot kids. Truly, there are some mighty pleasant memory provoking odors in a bakery.

Did you know that Detroit is a greater bread consuming town per capita than either New York or Chicago? Reason? Detroit is a lunch-basket metropolis - and the lunch basket is the finest friend the bakery business ever had. Did you know that summer is the great bread eating time? Why? Cool lunches, sandwiches and picnics. But summer time is also a great competitive period. The manufacturers of corn flakes and other breakfast products are trying to stir up public interest in behalf of their easily prepared meals. When do you think the bakeries have their lowest sales? Well, the dullest week is between Christmas and New Years. Not hard to figure out why that is.

There's a lot of "distance" bound up in the loaf of bread you bought today. The flour came from Kansas, Minnesota, as well as the states in the Southwest and Northwest, the salt and the shortening from Michigan, the sugar from Cuba and the Hawaiian Islands and the milk from the great state inspected dairies of Indiana, and the yeast from Missouri. You would be pleased to see the ingredients that go into the bread baked by this great modern kitchen. The milk contains 14%

butter fat, the yeast is sampled every day and the flour is screened three times before it is mixed with yeast and water.

Nearly everything in the factory is done by machine. Huge mixers mix the sponge. The sponge dough is poured into vats and allowed to ferment. Then it is poured back for further mixing and addition of other ingredients. Every operation is timed to the minute. No "guess and by gosh" in a bakery which is operated on a scientific basis.

As the dough comes down from the huge mixers it is cut into proper weight; every other piece being placed on a scale for a check up. The dough then goes to the proofer which is a series of alternately folding and opening canvas belts. The proofer is the instrument that takes the place of the old fashioned hand kneading. The dough then whirls around a revolving canvas drum in order to be shaped and thence to the individual pans. This endless chain of pans goes through a 125 foot oil burner baking oven. 500 loaves are baked every ten minutes. Huge rolls of waxed paper are placed on the wrapping machine - a button is pressed and in a jiffy the loaves have been cut and double wrapped ready to be delivered in the morning.

The factory superintendent told me it cost his company over \$70,000 in additional machinery merely because the housewife wanted her bread sliced before it reached the table.

No, sisters of the skillet don't let the "one and only" kid you with the myth about the bread that mother used to bake. Mama Science turns out a mighty fine loaf too.

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Probably no other article of food is as universally used in the home as bread - sometimes called "the staff of life." Bare necessities such as food, shelter and clothing however, do not make a home. As our beloved poet Eddie Guest has said "It takes a heap of livin' in a house to make it home" and a heap of livin' calls for comforts and conveniences.

Take advantage of a Federal Housing Modernization Loan through the Industrial Morris Plan Bank. No down payment, three years to pay with monthly payments out of income. See your contractor today.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK - THE PEOPLES BANK - DETROIT





No. 17

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Wednesday, March 9, 1938

THE WOMEN'S DIVISION OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

"You have the look my cousin had  
When he was as young as you.  
But the look my cousin has today  
Is that to be your's too?  
Suppose that I were to stop you now  
And say what I had to say  
To teach you a simple way  
To keep the look that you have today?  
To teach you that hate is always a lie  
And that love is always the truth  
To believe to the end,  
Yes, even alone  
But, who can talk to youth?"

So runs Witter Bynner's bit of poetical questioning. After an interview of last Wednesday I know at least one branch of the City Government that is capable of talking to youth -- and very successfully too. I refer to the Women's Division of the Police Department. Miss Florence L. Hutzel, in charge of the department and internationally famous for her work, gave me four hours of her valuable time so that I might present more "Little Known Facts" to you.

Did you know that there are 54 police women in the city of Detroit? The qualifications for service are rigid and all police women must have had several years of experience in some accredited social agency before they are considered as applicants.

Detroit's foreign population makes it imperative that many nationalities be represented in the Women's Division. The personnel includes officers who are conversant with the language and more of such nationalities as Swedish, Finnish, Lithuanian, German, French, Polish and Jewish. The colored race and the Protestant and Catholic faiths find representation in the department personnel.

Most of the weaknesses the human flesh is heir to pass through the hands of these representatives of the law. Day and night the Police Women investigate cases of missing girls; neglected or dependent children, problem girls, immorality, sex crimes, narcotic users, neighborhood quarrels, commercial entertainment and a host of other emergency problems which arise from human conduct. In 1937 the department handled 13,578 complaints. 4,762 of these could be classified as miscellaneous non-crime complaints. Last year over 2,996 girls were listed as runaways or missing. Boys up to ten years of age are included in this number. 64.5% of these runaways and missing girls are under 17 years of age. 81.7% are under 21. Why do they run away? Mostly because they have things in their lives which they cannot face. Loveless homes, broken homes, divorced homes, -- all produce those who seek a short-cut to happiness. Many run away hoping to better their conditions. Some have their imagination inflamed by reading cheap pulp magazines that tell of "moon swept verandas overlooking the twinkling lights of the village below." People with names like Ian Treluce and Destine Shawn steal shy kisses from each other's lips. The world where dishes must be washed and room rent paid - melts away and a world of love and romance becomes the food of their imagination.

Most of the runaway or missing girls are located. Last year 98.6% were returned to the world of reality.

Did you know that Detroit is one of the few cities in the country to have a Crime Prevention unit? More and more the attention of youth agencies is being focused on prevention work. Perhaps a concrete example will serve to explain how this prevention work might be done. A telephone call states that a group of boys is loitering around a certain school ground and molesting the girls. The caller insists that a police detail chase the boys away. This the department refused to do, for that would only be the equivalent of driving trouble from one spot to another. However, they did counter with a "Prevention Plan." The boys were called together and asked about their interests. Using this as a point of departure, members of various agencies were called together, such as Members of the Recreation Department, Youth League, Social Centers, School Authorities, to see what might be done.

These boys were furnished a leader from the Recreation Department. A social center gave them a meeting place and an excellent piece of prevention work had been started. Parent-Teacher groups, Graduate Clubs, Boy Scouts, Hiking and Athletic Clubs, a hundred and one groups - if properly coordinated could be of unestimable aid to crime prevention.

Don't imagine the Police Women of the city as a group of flat heeled masculine women. They have a woman's viewpoint and an understanding of girl problems. It is their desire to defeat crime through preventive channels.

Police records show that a large number of accidents and fatalities are caused by faulty brakes and worn out tires. If you are driving a car that is not equipped with the latest safety devices - now, during National Used Car Week is a good time to trade it in for a late model car. Dealers are offering many money saving opportunities and you will find it to your advantage to arrange your payments through the Industrial Morris Plan Bank. A service that has saved thousands of dollars to car buyers in Detroit in addition to helping them establish their bank credit for future use.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK THE PEOPLES BANK DETROIT





No. 18

One of a series of radio talks on  
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- of Detroit -

Friday, March 11, 1938

A DAY IN THE DETROIT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

A recent poem written by a high school student closed with this admonishment to teachers:

"Mark you this, I've trusted you.  
My youth and faith are yours; I kept the pact.  
See to it that you've told the truth!"

It should be the high purpose of a school system to set up an educational program which would enable the teachers in its system to tell the truth - the truth of business and industry - the truth of life and the problems living presents. Of course, I understand the word "truth" is very likely to be a will-o-the-wisp sort of thing which defies both capture and analysis. The Detroit School Board has segregated one phase of truth when it assumes the duty of preparing the bulk of its students for definite and concrete situations as found in the business world. It is now recognized that 80% of today's high school graduates will not continue their formal education and therefore need not be prepared for university entrance requirements.

The twentieth century appears to have focused many of its industrial problems on Detroit. Located in the automotive and pharmaceutical center of the world, Detroit schools must furnish the inspirational and, to a degree, the technical background for a constant influx of skilled and semi-skilled men into the factories responsible for these products.

More and more education is emphasizing the fact that is the "individual" who really matters. His particular and peculiar ability to learn; his physical status and his natural inclination are considered in this process of individualization. And so it occurs that 7,600 teachers in the Detroit School system are trying to come to a greater understanding of the 268,000 children who are in their charge.

No city in America has a more diversified educational program than Detroit. Did you know that Detroit is unique in educational circles for the fact that here a child may enter pre-school classes and continue through college, and still be under the same school system and the same Superintendent?

A day in the city schools would indeed be a day of diversification. A television set might show you any one of a thousand activities. Let's turn on the set and see what appears on the magic screen. Here's a picture of a little blind boy who has also been deaf since a few months after his birth. He is holding his chubby hand against the face of a matronly woman. Through the moving musculature of her face this youngster is learning of the world about him. Here's a school for crippled children which contains a large pool of luke-warm water. Trained fingers are massaging life back into withered muscles. Now let's take a look at an outdoor playground. Over at one corner a group of boys in gym suits are learning to co-ordinate mind and muscle in a game of soft ball. The big boy who occupies the back seat, hits a home run and for a moment forgets that he isn't an all "A" pupil. A group of girls are thrilled over a tie score in soccer.

Back to the class room again we find a myriad of pictures. What's this - a policeman in the class room? Must be looking for a bad boy. No he isn't either, he is explaining law enforcement to a group of high school boys who are marvelously attentive, you see a good examination mark in this course means that the Police Department will allow them to obtain a driver's license and Dad will trust them with the family car. Every turn of the dial brings a scene we never saw in the little red school house at Conner's Creek.

Here's a pool of crystal clear water. In such a natatorium over 8,000 children each year learn the fundamentals of swimming and life saving.

Something wrong here, a cooking class is in progress and three boys are studying the culinary art. "No," says the instructor, "It's quite a common thing to have boys in a cooking class." Others are interested in the art of weaving. Over in the shops we find boys standing around aeroplane and automobile engines - others are studying printing, wood work and the building trades.

Reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic remain the basic skills of all education but to this trinity has been added a host of other things which have become increasingly vital to the type of personality needed in this modern world.

Detroit has had 93 years of formal education. In that time she has seen education change to meet the demands of the times. A little slow perhaps but a change nevertheless. The educational engine is essentially the same - a few more cylinders - geared to a higher speed - streamlined against the resistance of worn out procedure. Detroit can be proud of her accumulation of 18 high schools, 18 intermediate schools, 264 grade schools and her University. Her system of special classes has attracted the attention of the world.

To meet the educational requirements of all the people, it is necessary to provide a widely diversified school system. And it's the same in banking - especially in a bank for ALL the people, such as the Industrial Morris Plan Bank. Here, different loan plans are provided that apply to the specific needs of it's customers. For instance the Federal Housing Modernization Loan Plan for Home Improvements - Personal, Business and Collateral Loans - also loans to buy new and used cars. Merely tell your dealer you wish to pay for your car through the Industrial Morris Plan Bank.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK - THE PEOPLES BANK - DETROIT





No. 19

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Monday, March 14, 1938

A DAY AT THE MUNICIPAL MARKET

Detroit became incorporated on January 18, 1802. The first thing the city fathers did was to post an ordinance concerning fire fighting and fire prevention. The second ordinance regulated the size and price of a loaf of bread and the third had to do with the establishing of a city market. This ordinance was passed March 20, 1802 - a little more than two months after incorporation. Today, over one hundred years later, these markets still play an important role in aiding the exchange of fresh farm produce between the farmer and the retailer or consumer.

It is interesting to note that in the early days of the city no individual was allowed to sell foodstuffs anywhere within the city limits during the hours when the public markets were open.

The ordinance declared that no stores were allowed to sell beef, pork, mutton, veal, venison, fish, eggs, butter, oats, poultry, fruit, corn, flour or culinary vegetables during the time the market was open. Flouters of the law paid a fine of \$3.00.

The market was not only a place for the display and sale of foodstuffs, but functioned as a point of social contact for the city's housewives, and in lieu of the daily press, as a distribution center for the gossip and news of the day.

For over 100 years the farmers close to Detroit have been bringing their produce to the local farmer's markets. In the horse and buggy days the distances were not very great but since the horse gave way to the automobile - farmers, hundreds of miles away come in to sell at the public markets. At certain times of the year they come from as far as Traverse City and Cheboygan.

As you pass the markets on your way to work you may think of them as being largely retail in character. However, approximately 83% of the produce offered by growers on the markets is sold to grocers, hucksters, and wholesale dealers. Most of this type of selling is done between 5:30 and 6:30 in the morning. 17% of the total sales is sold direct to the consumer.

Detroit has three municipal markets. The largest is the Eastern Market located at Vernor Highway and Russell Street and is open every week day until noon solely as a producer's market - in other words nothing is sold there except the actual product raised by the farmer who is selling it. On Saturday afternoon and evening a special retail market is operated. Eastern Market now covers 8.83 acres of ground. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres are paved.

Western Market located at 18th Street and Michigan Avenue covers 7.68 acres. This market is for growers only and is open every week day from 5:30 until noon during the summer, 6 o'clock in the fall and spring and 6:30 in the winter.

The Chene-Ferry Municipal Market comprising 1.56 acres on Ferry Avenue between Chene and Dubois, is a small community type market located in a heavily populated Polish section.

How do you suppose the farmer is able to know the prevailing market prices? It's all very simple because the Municipal Bureau of Markets issues a printed market report each week day during the summer and three times a week during the winter months. This report includes prices and other market conditions on the products sold at the city farmer markets. However, the bureau never seeks to regulate prices. A farmer may charge any price he wishes for his produce.

Over the years the Bureau of Markets has been a self-sustaining unit of the city government at least to the extent that its annual income has exceeded its operation and maintenance by a comfortable margin.

Market stalls are rented to bona-fide growers either by the year or by the day. The annual daily fee is 50¢, or a stall may be rented by the year for \$100.00 or take in a partner at \$60.00 a year. The advantage of having the same location throughout the year is self-evident.

It is interesting to note how industrial conditions effect the volume and value of produce brought into Detroit's three municipal markets.

In 1929 - 97,366 truck loads of produce sold for an estimated value of \$60.00 per average load or for a yearly total of \$5,842,000. In 1932 - 159,499 loads sold for an estimated value per average load of \$17.65 or for \$2,815,000. In 1936 the average load was bringing \$31.10.

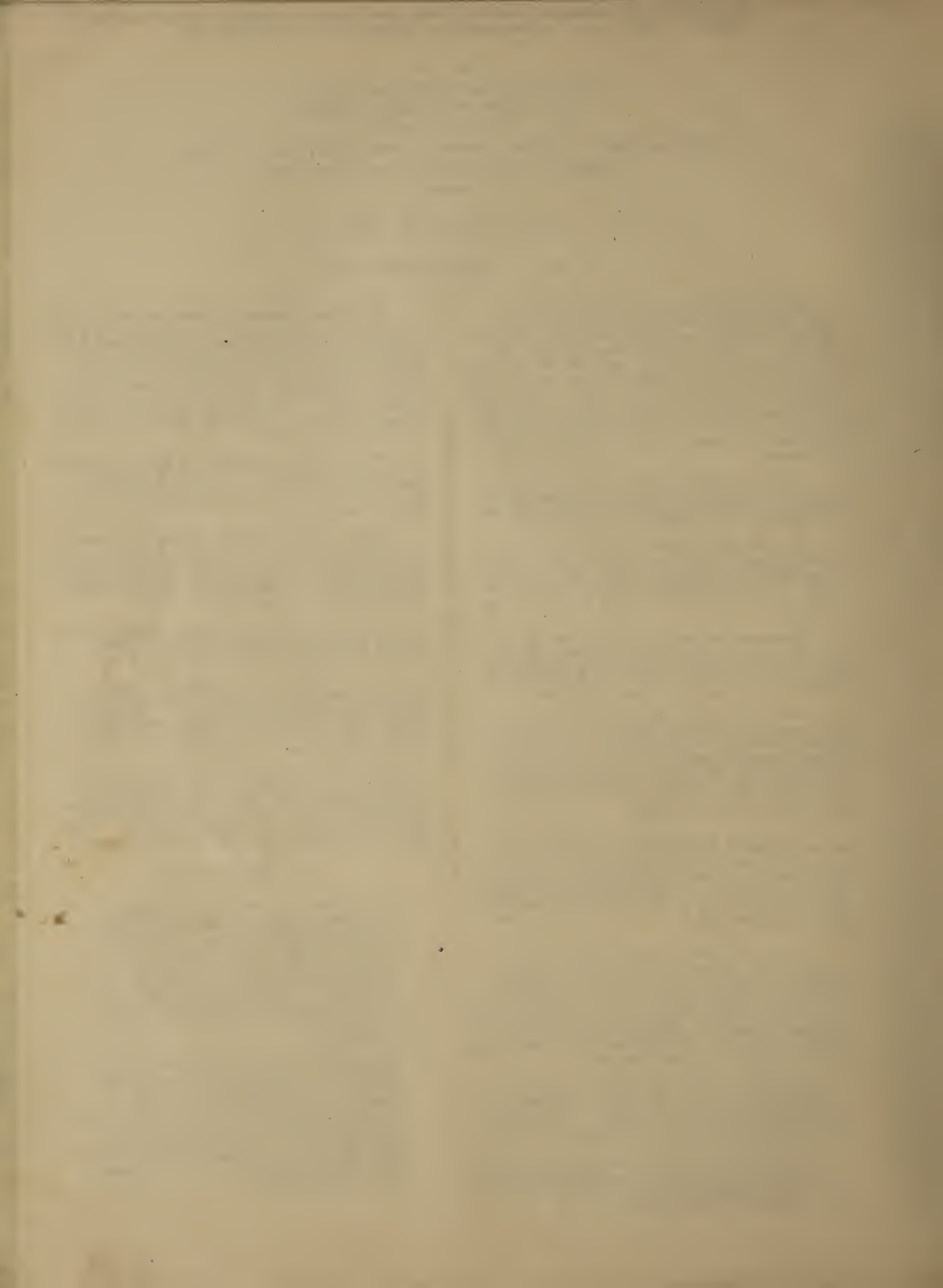
The history of the public markets carries back to the very beginning of the city itself. Strangely enough time has not essentially effected the functions they fulfil. Farmers still raise their products and the citizens still come to the markets to exchange cold cash for cool cucumbers.

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All business is a matter of exchange. The farmer brings his produce to the market and exchanges it for money to purchase his other requirements. The merchant exchanges his wares for money to buy new stocks of goods. A bank exchanges credit to meet the financial requirements of its customers. But, business can only succeed and prosper when both the buyer and seller profit by the transaction.

One of the underlying principles of the Industrial Morris Plan Bank is and always has been - that every loan made must benefit the borrower or his family - and that's the reason when you hear the phrase "Loans for every worthy purpose" you naturally think of the Industrial Morris Plan Bank - for loans made on this basis make for better living - better citizens and sound banking.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK THE PEOPLES BANK DETROIT





No. 20

One of a series of radio talks on  
LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT DETROIT  
(Third Series)

Station WWJ - 6:40 PM - Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays  
Courtesy of Industrial Morris Plan Bank  
- of Detroit -

Wednesday, March 16, 1938

MOUNTED DIVISION OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

You may have Mrs. Astor's plush horse - yes, and I'll even throw in the horse with the lavender eyes - that is, if you'll give me any one of the 63 prancers that form the Mounted Division of the local Police Department. And I'm not the only one to sing the praises of Detroit's police horses. Did you know that many Detroiters send letters to these horses and at Christmas time give them presents of candy, apples, sugar and carrots? Nearly every day the mailman delivers a letter to the Bethune Station addressed to Wimpy or Tip-Top as well as to Corky, Governor, Tony or Baron. Each horse has his own circle of friends.

I've met some mighty genial, friendly police officers but they'll have to go a long way to beat Inspector Perry Meyers of the Mounted Police Division whom I interviewed last week. Speak to the big fellow two minutes and you'll know that you are talking to a true lover of horse flesh. Talk to Sergeant Barney Swantek and Patrolman Homer Bergman, trainers for the Mounted Division, and you'll be conversing with two students of horsecraft. From these three gentlemen I learned the answer to the following questions:

1. How many mounts in the Mounted Police Division? 63 horses and 62 men. Rattlers of the ivory bones would say, "That's a horse a piece" and one left over.
2. How long has Detroit had a mounted division? I was surprised to learn that this Department had been organized in 1893. The first Mounted Policeman was stationed at Farmer and Gratiot to direct traffic.
3. What is the purpose of the mounted division? They are a detail outfit ready for service in any part of the city. In the loop area they keep traffic moving and prevent trucks from blocking alleys so that delivery transports can move in and out of alleys without delay. They also police all playfields, parks and public bridle paths. Did you know that the local department has a huge van capable of transporting 17 horses and men to any spot in the city within a few minutes?

Must the officers in the Mounted Division be experienced riders before joining? No, the department prefers the inexperienced man who is able to adapt himself readily to the trainer's particular demands.

How and where are the horses trained? They go to school on Belle Isle. Two trainers are responsible for their education. They are at least four years of age before they go to this park for learning. Their first lesson consists of becoming acquainted with the teacher. And what a school! Here it's the teacher who brings the apples to the students. You see horses, just as humans, may or may not be capable of rapid learning. Chapter one on "Confidence and Obedience" takes from three to five days to master. Some are so dumb they have to be sent back to the country.

Horses by nature are touchy. "Goosey" is the word the trainer used. This touchiness is overcome by lightly slapping the horse on every portion of its body. Brighter horses learn lesson Number Two in three or four hours. Now comes the task of getting the horse to accept a weight on his back. For hours at a time a blanket is placed on his back,

taken off, and re-placed again. This is followed by the heavier saddle. The primer on how to be an educated "horsey" has chapters on walking forward and backward, to the left, right and sideways, long turns, short turns, how to canter, trot and gallop, mount and dismount. Did you know that a well-schooled horse knows exactly what to do from the way the reins are touched to his neck and pressure of weight applied by the rider? No shout and kick - just touch and pressure.

Did you know that these horses graduate after three to five months training - depending of course, upon their report card? After graduation the trainer takes them downtown to get acquainted with the odd things that move on two legs or four wheels. Every horse must be so well trained that a child crawling through its legs would be in no more danger than if he were crawling around the legs of the kitchen table. They must be kind enough to feed by hand and obedient enough to respond to every wish of the rider. The Department horses are chosen for good back proportions, strong legs, good confirmation, spirited but obedient disposition, general soundness of body and teachability.

What kind of care do the horses receive? The very, very best. Each night they are brushed down, watered and fed by their own riders. The equipment, and all equipment is made by the riders, is cleaned, covered with a canvas bag and suspended from the ceiling. The horses have corn on the cob and hay on the rack. They even have rubber heels on their shoes. Don't believe it - take a look next time.

What was the hardest assignment the mounted division ever received? The World's Series. On this occasion the officers spent 23 out of a possible 24 hours in the saddle. I bet the next day it looked funny to see 62 bow-legged policemen.

Do horses lie down to sleep? You bet and they have night mares too. They grunt and kick - talk to themselves - especially when the "Goo-goos" chase them. What's a "Goo-Goo"? Oh, just something that chases a horse in his sleep. A horse being chased by a "Goo-goo" will give a loud horse yell - wake up - look around - and then when he finds that the street car hasn't fallen on him, will go back to sleep again.

Want to know how to embarrass a Mounted Policeman? Tell him you know of an officer that has a much better horse than his. But you want to run after you say that for each officer thinks his mount is the best - and I presume if the horse were asked, he would tell you that his master is the kindest and most thoughtful of them all.

When automobiles came within the reach of everyone - horse-and-buggy days were over. Did you know that the automobile has contributed more to the family's enjoyment than any other commodity? It permits families to get out in the open together -- to drive through Detroit's beautiful Parks and Boulevards and out into the country. Did you know that the Industrial Morris Plan Bank was the first bank to provide Bank loans at low rates by which thousands of Detroiters are paying for their new or used cars? When you buy a new car -- learn the advantages there are to be had by arranging the payments through the Industrial Morris Plan Bank.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK - THE PEOPLES BANK - DETROIT





No. 21

One of a series of radio talks on  
LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT DETROIT  
(Third Series)

Station WWJ - 6:40 PM - Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays  
Courtesy of Industrial Morris Plan Bank  
- of Detroit -

Friday, March 18, 1938

A DAY WITH THE COUNTY SHERIFF

I took a ride to Jackson Prison today. Five of us made the trip. Three stayed - one for life. Why did I go to the prison? So that I might be able to give you a more detailed knowledge of the County Sheriff's Department. When the Sheriff's Deputy delivers the prisoners to Jackson and receives an entry slip, he has completed the last leg of a long legal journey. It is the duty of the Sheriff to hold every person brought to him on a warrant - to deliver said person on the day of the trial to the Trial Judge and then to hold, release, or deliver prisoner to Jackson, Michigan. Did you know that all prisoners are now taken to Jackson Prison? Here they are kept for a quarantine period of at least thirty days. They are then kept at Jackson or sent to some other state institution to serve the remainder of their sentence. By the way, did you know that Jackson Prison is the largest in the world? I wish I had more time to devote to this institution for it is here they are doing the most outstanding piece of penal work in America.

The Sheriff's Department has a payroll of 160 members, plus an additional 2,000 special deputies such as night-watchmen and policemen from other municipalities who have extended powers for arrest within the county limits.

I spent two hours with Sheriff Wilcox and I'm sure that he spent three quarters of that time telling about the recently installed radio system for cars operating in Wayne County. All County Scout cars are tuned to WCK or WPDJ. Let us take a concrete example of the efficiency of these cars. Location, Grosse Isle - time 2 o'clock in the morning. A family is awakened by the sound of some one tampering with a side door. A glance from the window reveals a prowler at work. A telephone call is placed with the Police Station and a few seconds later one of the two cars stationed on Grosse Isle will be speeding in the direction of the trouble.

Many of the police officers of smaller towns and villages have also been sworn in as regular deputy Sheriffs so that they will have the power of arrest beyond the limits of their own municipalities. Let us say that a robbery occurs in Detroit. City cars are notified to be on the lookout and all 40 Wayne County cars thru a similar notice are ready to block all roads leading out of Detroit. Radio cars may also be of service to patrol cars in small municipalities. For example, a call comes in from Garden City telling of a terrific fight in a beer garden. Immediately from WPDJ comes the call "Wayne County 31 - fight in beer garden, Wayne County 14 report for aid." Thus the local peace officers are given support by the County Deputy Sheriffs.

Wayne County cars may not lie in and wait for trouble but must keep rolling. Speedometer readings are taken when car leaves garage and again upon return. An activity report is sent in following each day or night of work. Included in this report is the mileage covered, time that calls are heard and time answered. These reports are filed with Sheriff Wilcox.

On file in the Sheriff's office are several letters of commendation from leading officials of a large railroad. Each letter sings the praises of radio efficiency for in 17 minutes after a recent railroad accident the Wayne County radio net work was able to contact and direct 35 officers and 7 ambulances to the scene of the wreck.

Did you know that the Wayne County Jail is considered by hardened criminals to be a real stronghold? The entrance to the jail proper is protected by a two-way combination of key and electricity. The turnkey turns the lock and an attendant across the hall presses an electric button. Both are necessary to a successful entrance. Did you know that the Wayne County jail is actually a bigger prison than the new U.S. Federal prison located at Milan, Michigan?

One of the magical things about radio is that a speaker never knows just where and by whom his words are being received. I'm taking a long chance tonight thinking perhaps there might be some young fellow planning a silly unlawful stunt - perhaps for small gain or a cheap thrill. In all seriousness, let me say to you that you can't beat the game. Radio, fingerprints, chemistry - and the ever watchful eye of the law make your apprehension and conviction a mighty simple process. Don't try to match wits with a microscope or a test tube. One young prisoner today didn't get the full import of his sentence until he saw for the first time, the formidable walls of Jackson Prison.

Don't do it kid. That which looks easy now you'll have to pay for in the hard way. You can't believe everything you hear coming from the corner of some wise guy's mouth. Don't do it! Sheriff Wilcox doesn't want you!

Calling all car buyers! Calling all car buyers! See an officer at the Industrial Morris Plan Bank corner Washington Boulevard and Grand River about arranging the payments on your new or used car -- You'll save money by doing so.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK THE PEOPLES BANK DETROIT

THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT  
TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY NATHANIEL BENTLEY

VOLUME I. 1630-1700

The first settlement of the city of Boston was made in the year 1630, by a company of Puritan emigrants, who sailed from England in the ship *Arcturion*, and landed at the point now called the North End.

They were accompanied by their families, and a number of soldiers, who were sent to protect them from the Indians, who were then the owners of the land.

The first year of their settlement was a year of trial and tribulation, for they were exposed to the attacks of the Indians, and to the hardships of a new and unknown country.

Nevertheless, they were determined to stay, and to build up a city in the wilderness, and in the year 1631, they began to build the first houses of the city.

The city grew rapidly, and in the year 1634, it was incorporated as a town, and in the year 1646, it was incorporated as a city.

From that time to the present, it has continued to grow and prosper.

The city of Boston is situated on a peninsula, and is bounded by the harbor on the south and east, and by the city of Cambridge on the north.

The harbor is one of the finest in the world, and is the center of the shipping trade of the city.

The city is one of the most beautiful in the world, and is the seat of the government of the Commonwealth.

The city is the seat of the highest courts of the Commonwealth, and is the center of the education of the State.

The city is the seat of the most important institutions of the Commonwealth, and is the center of the commerce of the State.

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No. 22

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LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT DETROIT  
(Third Series)

Station WWJ - 6:40 PM - Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays  
Courtesy of Industrial Morris Plan Bank  
- of Detroit -

Monday, March 21, 1938

A DAY WITH THE INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE BUREAU

Did you know that Detroit has 450,000 people who earn their living as industrial workers? Heretofore most of these people have been exposed to danger and disease by the very nature of their occupations. However, the recently organized Industrial Hygiene Bureau has been able to change thousands of potentially dangerous jobs into conditions which are comparatively danger free.

There are 7,000 ways of making a living and between 5,000 and 6,000 of these have some harmful possibility. The harmfulness may grow out of the materials used, the circumstances surrounding their manufacture or the very nature of the business. It is the establishment of these facts that brought the Industrial Hygiene Bureau into being on the first day of July 1936. One of the many purposes of this Bureau is to carry out such field and laboratory investigations, together with research work, so that eventually no worker in industry in Detroit will perform his duties under conditions inimical to good health. The Bureau makes routine investigations in any factory on request of the industrial establishment, physician or worker whether the request is anonymous or otherwise. Such investigations have been all-revealing. For example, did you know that the worker handling green hides in a tannery may be exposed to at least 47 different situations which might lead to physical harm?

Workers with paper are subject to at least a half dozen exposures. Off-set printers are very likely to get asthma from the starch or gum arabic that is blown on the printed sheets to prevent smearing. The factory worker may be subject to any of eight harmful things. It may be dust, gases, vapors, liquids or vibrations, harmful rays, peculiar postural positions or noise.

The Industrial Hygiene Bureau has been able to prove that every trade leaves its mark, harmful or otherwise, upon the worker. The acetelyne torch worker is liable to suffer from metal poisoning; the drop forge operator is generally handicapped by partial deafness. The pneumatic drill worker suffers from a painful puffing of the hands and wrists; the nickel plate worker suffers from acid fumes eating through the bony structure of the nose; the veteran motorman has shoulders rounded to his task; metal workers frequently develop severe chills which arise from inhaling the fumes of brass, zinc or magnesia. The painter and his lead poisoning is an old story. Handlers of foreign woods, especially the coco bolo wood which comes from Central and South America and is used in the manufacturing of bowling balls frequently suffer from a skin disease as severe as poison ivy; pine, spruce and soft wood workers may contract a disease from the fungi to be found on the bark. Today, these woods are bathed in a mercury solution and the workers engaged in this process suffer from a different type of skin disease. Here in Michigan, workers in the lumber game have been known to suffer from a strange disease of the chest. It was Dr. John William Towey of Powers, Michigan who discovered that the mould or fungus growths on certain trees in the northern part of the state set up action in the lungs which was generally fatal. This disease was named after its discoverer and is known as Towey's disease.

The optimistic side of the Industrial Hygiene problem is that these painful and often time fatal experiences need not take place. Dr. Carey P. McCord, Director of this division, claims that there is at least one remedy for every exposure mentioned. For example, sand blast workers have heretofore suffered from silicosis. By substitution of steel grit for sand the danger is eliminated. Many times dry, dusty processes can be changed to wet. Protective equipment is often used, such as goggles, respirators, fans to carry away harmful vapors, enclosure of moving parts, ear plugs as protection against noise, instruments to detect carbon monoxide.

Did you know that every worker in the State of Michigan is protected by laws which provide compensation for workers disabled by occupational diseases? This law was passed in October 1937.

Do not get the impression that all workers are employed in large factories. 95% of all the factories in Detroit are small - that is, they employ less than 500 workers. Detroit has 3,500 factories, 96% of which employ less than 100 people.

Factory owners are constantly soliciting the aid of the Hygiene Bureau in solving the problems of Industrial Hygiene. What do you think are ten most common occupational diseases and injuries in the state of Michigan? Here they are: Skin infections, hernia, lead poisoning, silicosis, bursitis, tendon inflammation, deafness, poisoning from naphtha, petroleum etc., poisoning by benzene and similar coal and tar derivatives, poisoning by chlorinated hydrocarbons. Remedies have been found to prevent most of the problems mentioned.

Did you know that Detroit is the National leader in affairs pertaining to Industrial Hygiene? Only two other states in the United States make any pretense of solving problems of Industrial Hygiene. Detroit should be proud of the 12 trained specialists who comprise this Department.

Just as different protective agencies are working to improve the working conditions of the men in the factories - other agencies are employed to improve their living conditions.

The Federal Housing Loan plan which the Industrial Morris Plan Bank is sponsoring in Detroit provides a way for home owners and those purchasing homes on land contracts to have added comforts and conveniences without one cent immediate cash outlay. Get an estimate from a contractor of the improvements you wish to make to your home this spring and tell him you wish to pay for them through the Industrial Morris Plan Bank.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK THE PEOPLES BANK DETROIT

B





No. 23

One of a series of radio talks on  
LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT DETROIT  
(Third Series)

Station WWJ - 6:40 PM - Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays  
Courtesy of Industrial Morris Plan Bank  
- of Detroit -

Wednesday, March 23, 1938

THE NAVAL RESERVE

You may dream of the Little Gray Home in the West, but the thing that has been bothering me for many months has been the big gray ship near the Bridge. Each time I pass that vicinity, which is often, I promise myself to get the story behind the ship behind the Naval Armory.

The ship which is named the Dubuque, was launched in 1904 for navy duty in the Caribbean Sea. It was assigned to the Michigan Naval Reserve in 1922. Since that time it has been used as a summer training ship for the 600 Detroit Naval Reservists and their fifty officers. Recently, the Dubuque was changed to an oil burner and equipped with the very latest type of two-way radio. Each summer the ship makes four or five two week cruises on Lake Michigan carrying a crew of 180 men and officers.

The Naval Reserve is an interesting and vital extension of the United States Department of the Navy. Young men between the age of 17 and 27, who are physically fit and mentally capable of passing the examination, are eligible to join the organization. The boys sign up for a four year period and are expected to report for training in the Armory once a week for theoretical work - the summer cruise gives them the practical training. A small wage is paid during land training and regular naval salary earned during the cruise. Only one out of every ten applicants are able to pass the strict examinations. Perhaps that is why there is always room for the right type in the ranks of the Naval Reserve. There is also room for promotion in the organization - and promotion results in additional pay.

All members begin as apprentice seamen and move successively to ranks designated as seamen and seamen first class. When this rank is obtained, the Reservists may choose to study any one of 30 different subjects which will lead to higher ratings. Each ship is a little city in itself. There is need for signalmen, cooks, bakers, quartermasters, barbers, butchers, tailors, etc.

It was a thrill to make the rounds with Lt. Commander O. W. Howard Monday night and see the activities at the Naval Armory.

On the large drill floor were scores of boys attired in natty blue uniforms, tan leggings and jaunty white sailor caps. Before them stood their ranking officers - drawn swords, gold braid, sharp commands, everything that goes with the military pageant.

In the various class rooms could be found groups of uniformed boys learning the rudiments of gun drill or studying their manual of arms. Here a group of signallers, there a group huddled around an officer who is explaining the elements of routine duty.

On the third floor overlooking the Detroit River we find a collection of mounted guns which are standard equipment with the navy. The experience is genuine with the exception of the actual firing. Shells are loaded into the breech, range finders with head phones adjust the range according to instructions. Everything works with

clock-like precision. Robots of flesh and blood they are. Guns firing pound shells as well as anti-air craft guns are similarly operated.

Later in the evening I witnessed an amazing event. A raised platform on the first floor was constructed so as to resemble the bridge of a ship. Here was the wheelsman at his wheel. Before him was the ship's compass and engine room signals. Directly behind him was the Commander standing at a raised table. On the table was a technical battle problem, gunners were stationed on the third floor and messages were relayed to them via ear phones. The clocks are set at zero hour. The first part of the battle problem is torn off and the fight begins. Guns are loaded and elevated according to direction. The first battle movement is executed. A second sheet is torn off revealing another factor of the problem. This may change the original plans - cause the anti-air craft guns to be manned - a reversal of the engine and the 4 pound guns to change their projectory angle. It's a thrilling maneuver to witness even in its sham formation.

Uncle Sam, through the Naval Reserve, is developing a mighty fine lot of emergency fighters. I recommend the organization to those talented, physically fit boys who tonight are standing on the corners with empty hands in their empty pockets. By membership in the Naval Reserve you make ideal use of leisure time and develop an altogether too uncertain belief in the effectiveness of the prepared. I was impressed with the activities I witnessed, - the outstanding type of young man the organization has attracted and the efficiency, appearance and knowledge of the officers in charge.

Young men trained in the traditions of the Navy are incidentally developing a sense of obligation toward their country.

Did you know that the United States Navy has had but four fleet actions, but in each one it captured and destroyed every enemy ship? No United States man-of-war has ever mutinied or been in the hands of mutineers? The Navy Department of the United States is to be congratulated in developing so worthy a branch of its service as the Naval Reserve!

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All training for the Navy is directed toward super-efficiency - and it's the same in business, banking especially. Industrial Banking, the type of banking done by the Industrial Morris Plan Bank requires first, the knowledge of how it should be done and then the experience in doing it. In making more than 16,000 Federal Housing Modernization Loans to Detroiters, the Industrial Morris Plan Bank is equipped for the efficient handling of these loans to both the contractor's and the customer's entire satisfaction. For prompt, efficient and satisfactory service - arrange your Modernization Loan through the Industrial Morris Plan Bank.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK - THE PEOPLES BANK - DETROIT





No. 24

One of a series of radio talks on  
LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT DETROIT

(Third Series)

Station WWJ - 6:40 PM - Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays  
Courtesy of Industrial Morris Plan Bank  
- of Detroit -

Friday, March 25, 1938

A DAY WITH THE HARBORMASTER

In a little house on the north side of Belle Isle sits a man who all day ponders on three problems - the Detroit River - Belle Isle - and the people who frequent these two spots. The man of whom I speak is the Harbormaster, more definitely Inspector Millard A. Brown of the Detroit Police Department. Inspector Brown is assisted by three Sergeants and 25 Patrolmen. Six officers are added during the summer months with ten additional men for Sundays and holidays.

It is trite to say that human beings have a tendency to drag their troubles with them. The Harbormaster knows this only too well. On one of those beautiful days last week twenty-two boys felt the call to wander out of the world of books into the realm of nature. However, Belle Isle did not prove to be such a friendly spot, for the Police officers escorted the boys back to the schools from which they had taken French leave. Inspector Brown tells me Belle Isle is a poor spot for boys and girls to visit when school is in session.

The very term, Harbormaster, suggests happenings along the water front, doesn't it? Comedy and tragedy go sliding down these water roads. Such a prosaic thing as the annual report would bear out the statement. 41 bodies were taken from the water last year. (27 were listed as floaters and 14 were obtained by dragging.) 30 people were taken from disabled or overturned boats. The report reveals 17 illegal dockings, 21 rowboats and 1 barge recovered. The three boats from the Harbormaster's division made 249 runs last year for an accumulated distance of nearly 2,000 miles. 27 people tried to use Belle Isle bridge as a springboard into eternity. 4 were successful. Did you know that of the hundreds who have jumped from that bridge only one ever made the jump from the left hand side of the approach? These so-called distracted people always choose the down stream side. The annual report of the Harbormaster shows that 4 people were rescued from a large block of ice which had broken away from the river's edge.

Back to the mainland again we find that 122 children were found and returned to their parents. 290 people were given first aid. Every officer in the Harbormaster's division must be proficient in handling injury cases. 108 unfortunate people were taken to the hospitals for more serious injuries. Johnny is cut by a broken pop bottle. Jenny forgets to duck and the swing smacks her on the re-bound (and a bruised re-bound isn't any fun). Mrs. Summer Heat was on the golf course. A distant devotee hollered "Fore" but Mrs. Heat waited to hear "Five" all of which added one more to the year's injury list. Willies are still giving bites to the animals and the animals are still giving bites to the Willies. Six foot Joe tries to dive in three feet of water -- all of which adds variety to the Harbormaster's job. Anything can happen on Belle Isle and it usually does.

Did you know that the Harbormaster is responsible for handling the water and island traffic during the Gold Cup and Harmsworth races? The officers of this department must prevent peddling or advertising of any kind on Belle Isle. The mounted men police all bridle and bicycle paths. Neither do they allow any trailers or tent families

to set up residence on the Island. The Nancy Brown Sunrise Service, the Wayne University Track Meet, swimming events, athletic activities all place added responsibility on Inspector Brown's division. The 37 days of skating this year found 20,000 persons taking daily advantage of this popular winter sport. The Kolar concerts draw a summer audience of 100,000. After 11 o'clock at night the canoe patrol starts to cruise the Island's many waterways. All day and night the Island's two scout cars make the rounds to see that all is well. The 1937 report did not state how many engagements came through the magic of moonlight on the Belle Isle waterfront. Surely they do not all go over to see if the river is still flowing from East to West.

Did you know that an elderly gentleman employed by the Park Board feeds the woodland animals twice every day in the year? At 8:30 in the morning and 4:30 in the afternoon he blows his horn and the deer, pheasants, squirrels and rabbits come running to meet Snow White's brother. I wonder why the candid camera boys haven't recorded this scene in their "squint eye" boxes?

The Harbormaster is guardian and protector of everything that moves on the Island or floats by on the stream. He and his men will help you in every case. That is in every case except one. If you run out of gas, you'll have to do your own shoving.

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Have you been over to Belle Isle lately? The first signs of spring are everywhere in evidence. What a change there'll be in another month. If you drive around the city in another month you'll know spring is really here - houses being repaired and remodeled - new coats of paint - new roofs - improvements of every kind. All of which has come about through the revival of the Federal Housing Modernization Loan Act, and the Industrial Morris Plan Bank is again ready with ample funds to take care of all demands. Plan the improvements you wish to make - get an estimate from your contractor and arrange for the required amount through the Industrial Morris Plan Bank. Lowest rates and the most favorable terms ever offered.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK - THE PEOPLES BANK - DETROIT





No. 25

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LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT DETROIT  
(Third Series)

Station WWJ - 6:40 PM - Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays  
Courtesy of Industrial Morris Plan Bank  
- of Detroit -

Monday, March 28, 1938

A DAY WITH THE JUVENILE COURT

I have on the table before me, a long chart marked off with bright green lines and filled in with purple numbers. These numbers indicate those boys in Wayne County, who, during the year of 1937 were registered in the Police Department's Juvenile Division for Boys. The old division organized in 1879 outgrew itself. New Methods, new psychology came into being. There was need for men who understood the times. Accordingly, in 1930, the Police Department chose Inspector William M. Johnson to head the newly organized division. Johnson studied at Chicago University and then returned to his new job. He increased his department to 19 men - selecting officers who had had not more than 2½ years of police experience, and preferably those, who had had from 2 to 4 years of college training. The officers have continued their educational work by taking additional work in Child Guidance, Public Speaking, Sociology and allied subjects. Where the watchword of Juvenile Division for Boys used to be "punish" today the aim is to "help." With that thought as the point of departure, the officers in 1937 contacted 13,442 boys. 4,111 of these boys were confined temporarily. 2,245 were referred to the Court. In 9,332 cases the difficulties were solved outside of the court and no arrests were made. Some of the boys were placed in charge of Adjustment Agencies but the majority of them were returned to their parents. This system of attempting solution of problems or at least investigation of complaints outside of court, has been in practice for 7 years. Does it work? Well, let's look at the statistics. In 1931 the Juvenile Detention Home had an average midnight attendance of 233 boys. In 1937 - 6 years later - the average midnight attendance was 103. In 1930, 5,030 boys were entered on the detention home records. The average now is below 4,000.

The new and intelligent approach to the problem of crime is due to bear lasting results. Here is one example. There are three large areas of Detroit which are consistent producers of delinquents. A few years ago a group of especially trained officers decided to make a study of one of these districts. The very first street they visited was only three blocks in length and yet every house on the street produced at least one delinquent. What was the reason? Well it was a combination of lax parents, bad gangs and a dearth of adult leadership or recreational facilities. Twenty-nine of the boys in this district were arrested. The information each boy gave was added to a general compilation. This final report was studied very carefully. Bad conditions were improved - parents began to cooperate - boys came to look upon the officers as their friends rather than as traditional enemies. For the first time in their lives the neighborhood gangs turned their combined efforts toward doing good. And speaking of gangs, did you know that Inspector Johnson and his officers keep a special book listing the gangs of the city. If John Jones refuses to tell about his gang connection, the file will frequently tell the whole story - laws broken, number and age of gang. Do you know how many boy gangs there are in the city, counting only those that have run afoul of the law? There are 3,086 of these little marauding groups. It will be these same gangs that will produce the majority of the hoodlums of 1948.

On the walls of the Juvenile Division of the Police Department, hangs a very interesting exhibit. It is a map of the city divided into numbered squares. Each square contains a variety of colored pins. Each pin represents a boy who has tangled with the law. This information is kept at the request of the "G" men division at Washington. Frequently Government men come in to study a particular district which has a heavy population of Juvenile delinquents. Another map close by shows the number of bicycles stolen and the particular district in which the theft occurred. After seven years of work the Juvenile Department finally succeeded in having a law passed whereby all bicycles have to be licensed. Is this new law effective? Well, last year the thefts averaged nearly 250 per month. This year that average has been brought down to less than 100 for each 30 day period.

Perhaps the greatest and most interesting change that has taken place in the Juvenile Division of the Police Department is the attitude of the boys toward the officers. Seven years ago the officers were cussed roundly by both boys and parents. Today many parents come into the Juvenile Division to talk with the officers seeking advice as to how to curb the obstreperous activities of the young offspring.

Detroiters must have faith in this new approach. The expression "What cha hear from de mob?" may yet change to "What did you hear from our friend Inspector Johnson" or officer Clancy or any other of these trained officers of the Juvenile Division.

The purple figures of last year's report show that in 1937, 891 boys between the age of 10 and 16 were arrested for theft. 495 for breaking and entering; 359 for unlawfully driving away an automobile; 115 for disturbing the peace; 58 for malicious destruction of property; others for robbery armed and unarmed, truant, incorrigible - not the most pleasant list to study. But remember this - when you hear and see these figures you must remember to read into these cases adult made conditions such as divorce, immorality, irreligion, ignorance, drunkenness, poverty, disease - and all those other factors that make for juvenile crime. You would understand the whole problem much better if you could have seen the 13 year old boy, dirty faced, frowzled hair, pale blue eyes, who came into Inspector Johnson's office with four oranges in his hand and said, "Mister, lock me up. I stole these, because I rather stay here than at home where I don't get nothing to eat and my paw beats me up."

Detroit statistics show that the greatest areas of crime are the areas of poor housing conditions. Modernized and well kept homes stimulate better living - better citizenship. Thousands of Detroiters are taking advantage of the low cost and liberal terms of Federal Housing Modernization Loans through the Industrial Morris Plan Bank. See your contractor regarding improvements you wish to make and tell him you wish to arrange your loan through the Industrial Morris Plan Bank.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK - THE PEOPLES BANK - DETROIT





No. 26

One of a series of radio talks on  
LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT DETROIT  
(Third Series)

Station WWJ - 6:40 PM - Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays  
Courtesy of Industrial Morris Plan Bank  
- of Detroit -

Wednesday, March 30, 1938

A DAY AT THE DETROIT GAS COMPANY

Even the most intelligent people can at times be decidedly mistaken. Especially so when it comes to predicting the future. Witness the statement of Sir Walter Scott, who wrote to his friend, "There is a madman proposing to light London with - what do you think? Why, with smoke." The smoke to which Scott referred was nothing more or less than what we know as gas and the madman was Frederick Albert Winsor, a German who was destined to play a most prominent part in establishing the first gas company in the world. On May 18, 1804 Winsor obtained the first English patent for gas - making purposes.

Despite ridicule and opposition Winsor continued his work with gas and succeeded in getting the support of a large and influential body of shareholders and the first public street lighting with gas took place in Pall Mall in London on January 28, 1807.

On December 31, 1813, Westminster Bridge was lighted with gas and the populace of London was dumbfounded by the spectacle. People thought the flame came through the pipes and many objections were raised when the system was installed in the House of Commons. So little was known about gas that it was thought that the "pipes would burn the building," and they were set far away from the walls. Lamplighters at first refused, through fear, to light the new gas lamps and later crowds followed them to watch their operations every evening. Following the success of gas lighting in London it spread quickly to other countries. In the United States, Baltimore was the first city to light its streets with gas. The part gas subsequently played in the home and industrial life of the world is now a matter of history.

As extravagant as Winsor was in his claims for gas it is hardly possible that he ever dreamt that his venture would be the foundation of an industry which in the United States alone represents an investment of more than \$4,000,000,000. Winsor probably never thought of natural gas as a source of constant supply and yet today most of the leading cities of the country are using this type of gas.

Did you know that Detroit is on the end of the largest natural gas pipe line in the world? Up from the Hugoton Fields in Kansas and the Amarilla Fields of the Texas Panhandle comes the city's supply of natural gas. Is natural gas something new? No, the Chinese used it 1,000 years ago in the manufacture of salt. More than 100 years ago natural gas was lighting the stores of Fredonia, New York and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Detroit's first gas company was organized in 1852. Artificial gas was used because Detroit was too far away from the natural gas fields.

Natural gas arrived here in July 1936. However, it could not be used until the 3,000,000 burners in Detroit's homes and factories had been adapted to its use. 2,500 trained men made the change-over in four months. This meant the servicing of about 400,000 homes and factories. Did you know that this huge task was accomplished without an explosion, loss of life or a serious accident?

Many people have called the Detroit Gas Company wanting to know if natural gas is more explosive

than artificial gas. The answer is no. In fact it is twice as safe. Did you know that since the installation of natural gas in Detroit that the Homicide Squad of the Police Department has not reported one suicide by asphyxiation from that source? One lady decided to end everything by this method but it took so long she became tired of waiting and decided to have a smoke. She came out through the side of the house accompanied by two lamp shades and a library table.

Did you know that natural gas is odorless? The local company put the smell into it so that leaks will be more easily detected. Perhaps some day they'll add the odor of lavender or white rose.

The chief reason for bringing natural gas to Detroit was to lower the gas rates. Has this been accomplished? Lowered rates, of course, depend upon consumption but the record shows that during the first year of natural gas the average domestic rate dropped from 83.1¢ to 76.7¢ per D.G.U. - which stands for Detroit Gas Unit. High volume will mean a further reduction in rates.

Did you know that the Detroit Gas Company has a network of 2,700 miles of gas mains and that it employs 2,500 people and pays the third largest tax in the city? Last year that tax amounted to \$1,961,640.56 - and that figure does not include the Federal Income Tax or the sales tax of \$444,380.11 collected for the State of Michigan.

Did you know that the gas company has the task of reading 420,000 meters each month?

Did you know that the Gas Company maintains a rescue squad that is subject to call night and day by the Police Department, Detroit physicians or any individual? This rescue squad carries oxygen tents and tanks to the bedside of those suffering from pneumonia, shock, or any case whereby oxygen may save the life of a patient.

The descendants of Winsor have seen the tallow candle supplanted by the gas mantle and the gas mantle by electricity. This however does not mean that the gas industry is not expanding. Twenty years ago 84% of the gas was used for illuminating and 16% was consumed by cooking and heating appliances. The advent of electricity just reversed this picture. And here we leave the story of gas - a romantic story of adventure still to come.

Housewives have only to think back to the old kerosene lamp and cook stove days to appreciate the conveniences they enjoy today. For years many homes in Detroit have gone without repairs or improvements, but there's no need now to delay longer. With a Federal Housing Modernization Loan from the INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK - any permanent improvement may be made with no immediate cash outlay. Repayments may be made in small amounts monthly over a period of three years. Get an estimate from your contractor tomorrow and specify you wish to obtain your Modernization Loan from the INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK - THE PEOPLES BANK - DETROIT





No. 27

One of a series of radio talks on  
LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT DETROIT  
(Third Series)

Station WWJ - 6:40 PM - Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays  
Courtesy of Industrial Morris Plan Bank  
- of Detroit -  
Friday, April 1, 1938

A DAY WITH THE FOREIGN CONSULS

They're an interesting group of people, these foreign service officers. I had a long talk with two of them the other day. One represented his King - other his Dictator. Here in a foreign land they seek to create good will, promote and protect the interests of the citizens of their native land and cooperate in every way on all matters related to their official duties. In speaking of consuls it must be understood that there are two kinds, namely: Honorary Consuls and Career Consuls. The former is appointed to represent a foreign government. Frequently they are American citizens. They are not paid a fixed salary but retain a portion of the fees they take in on visas, passports, etc. Among the local appointed Consuls are those representing Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands.

The Career Consul is all that the name implies. He has dedicated his life to his profession; is paid directly by his government and may not engage in any other activity for financial gain. He may not write for publication or accept a directorship in any company. He must stand ready to be moved anywhere in the world at a moment's notice. Mr. Hughes-Hallet, His Britanic Majesties' Consul was formerly stationed at Cuba. The Italian Consul, Germano Castellani, before coming to Detroit, was representing his country in Campinas, Brazil. The same is true of the local consuls representing Cuba, Mexico and France.

Foreign Consuls are not subject to State or Federal taxes but must pay the taxes levied against his salary by his own nation.

The foreign consul, to use the words of Hughes-Hallet, is guide, philosopher and friend to anyone born under the flag of the country he represents.

The life of the Consul is a varied one. Certainly it is not a dull routine matter of issuing visas and passports. It is practically a universal law that the court notify the local consul in case of the death of an American citizen leaving heirs in a foreign country.

A consul is expected to aid and protect the citizens of the Government he represents. For example, if a Mexican citizen living in Detroit were to get into difficulty, the consul would be interested in seeing that justice was given. Frequently, when a foreigner commits some serious crime and receives a long prison sentence he prevails upon the consul to help him gain his freedom. In such cases he is generally told to take his punishment and be glad he isn't in his native land where a similar crime would be punishable by hanging.

The local consul is expected to send a monthly report to the members of his Embassy at Washington. You see, the diplomats at the Embassy deal directly with the central government while the consuls work through the State and Municipal branches. These Embassy reports contain information regarding the commercial and political aspects of the district the consul represents. Matters concerning immigration and deportation are also included in a consul's duties.

Did you know that the local British Consul is the largest British Consulate in the United States?

British Consuls like other foreign representatives are not subject to political whims. Sir Anthony Eden leaves the foreign picture and Viscount Halifax becomes the Secretary of State for foreign affairs. The consul receives notice of the governmental change and goes right on with his duties.

Anything may happen in the office of a foreign consul - and it usually does. One morning a young woman came into the office saying she had left her home because her husband had come home drunk, struck her with a chair. The husband after an all night search for his wife also came to solicit the aid of the consul. They met in the office. He was exceedingly repentant. She was still indignant. The more he pleaded, the more indignant she became. The consul tried to effect a reconciliation but without success. He finally gave the woman five dollars for a night's food and lodging. When she started to leave the husband dove across the room to prevent her departure. The consul was caught in the melee and all three, husband, wife and consul went to the floor. Now page 33 in the Blue Book of the Duties of a Consul contained no answer for this problem and the royal representative was directly on his own. A suicide attempt by the husband finally brought about a reconciliation. Ho! ho! for the life of a Consul.

I asked a few of those in the Consular Service if they would recommend a similar life for an American boy. They said they would. One even recommended an American School which trains young men to take the examination for foreign service. The institution recommended was the School of Government of the George Washington University located in Washington D. C. Here young Americans receive specialized training and necessary cultural background needed in order to successfully meet the varied problems which confront American representatives abroad. History, Political Science and Economics are the indicated majors.

Consular service seems to agree with the men I interviewed. I would say it is nice work - if you can get it.

A bank for all the people must be a cosmopolitan bank. One which recognizes neither race nor creed. Numbered among the customers of the Industrial Morris Plan Bank are representatives of 41 different nationalities - all good citizens of Detroit who appreciate a banking connection which permits them to "Save where they can borrow - and - borrow where they can save."

Did you know why the Industrial Morris Plan Bank is called the "People's Bank?" It is because its services are broad enough to appeal to and be used by ALL OF THE PEOPLE! Business executives, lawyers, doctors, clerks, city employees, railroad men, stenographers, teachers, nurses and wage earners in every class and occupation. Business men, firms and corporations, large and small, are customers of this bank which serves their needs with financial services that meet their every financial requirement.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK - THE PEOPLES BANK - DETROIT





No. 28

One of a series of radio talks on  
LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT DETROIT  
(Third Series)

Station WWJ - 6:40 PM - Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays  
Courtesy of Industrial Morris Plan Bank  
- of Detroit -

Monday, April 4, 1938

A DAY AT THE ARTIST'S MARKET

I came across a blessed little place the other day. Hundreds of Detroiters know it as the Detroit Artist's Market. I prefer to think of it as the place where one

"May with his dole  
Buy hyacinths to feed his soul."

For here at the Detroit Artist's Market one may find in concentrated form the creative efforts of those Detroiters who express beauty through the medium of the plastic arts.

Perhaps you would understand it all much better if we actually made a visit. So through the magic of our minds we are standing in front of the market which is located at 118 Witherell - facing Grand Circus Park.

Through the large plate glass windows we see dozens of beautiful paintings - some in pencil and charcoal - others in water color and oil. Let's go in. There will be no need to hurry and no one will pressure you to buy.

The woman coming to greet us is Mrs. Kirkland Alexander, manager of the gallery, which, by the way, is the only non-profit organization in the city through which competent Detroit artists and craftsmen may find a permanent outlet for their work.

Now she of the soft voice and the friendly manner is explaining the physical set-up of the gallery. On the walls of the space to our right is hanging a group of paintings. All of them have been done by the same person - which in art circles is known as a "One man show." Each show is allowed to hang for two weeks and is then taken down to make room for the creative efforts of another. The red stars you see in the corner of some of the paintings indicate that they have been sold and in a few days will bring brightness and beauty to some Detroit home.

On the walls to the left you will find many beautiful pieces of creative work - all done by Detroiters. In the center of the room stands a large glass show case containing exquisite pieces of jewelry. On the ledge of the window are delightful little figures of clay and lead.

Now we move past the office into a rear room. Here we see dozens of paintings - this is known as the Jury Room. Here the artist brings his paintings to have them judged - first by a lay jury of 30 women; women who because of their association with the arts in some form or another are competent to pass upon the artistic efforts of another.

Mr. Edgar P. Richardson conducts this jury for the purpose of answering technical questions. The paintings which these women refuse as not having enough artistic merit to hang in the gallery are then re-judged by a Professional Jury. The Professional Jury protects the artist's point of view. However, the remarkable part of the system is that the Professional Jurors seldom find it necessary to reverse the opinions of the first body.

You are interested now and it is only natural that questions should follow. You will want to

know something more about the problem of rejection and acceptance. In 1937 the artists of Detroit entered 2,609 items. 1,820 of these were accepted and 764 were sold.

You will want to know about cost. All items are priced by the jurors thus assuring a fair price both to the buyer and the artist. A small percentage of the sale goes to the market. This, plus the membership fees of \$1.00 and \$2.00, helps to pay a portion of the overhead.

You will be interested to know that the items at the Detroit Artist's Market are the creative efforts of men and women from every walk of life. Most of them are under 35 years of age. One exhibitor works on the line in an automobile factory - many are housewives or students. On the list you will find a postman, a dry cleaner, steam fitter, teachers, electrician, commercial artist, bartender, piano player, restaurant owner, beauty specialist -- there are many of course, who spend every waking moment with some artistic creation. Several of these artists have won scholarships - have had their paintings hung in many of the finest galleries in the country. The efforts of these Detroit artists caused a noted New York critic to say that with the exception of New York, Detroiters were doing more talented work in the plastic arts than any other city in the country. Much of this credit can be given to the efforts of the city schools whose art departments have fostered the efforts of talented pupils.

Did you know that the Detroit Artist's Market was organized six years ago and was the creative dream of Mrs. H. Lee Simpson? It was she who underwrote it for the first two precarious years. Under her direction and with the capable aid of several of Detroit's well known men and women - notably among this group is Mr. Robert H. Tannahill, who has been Vice Chairman of the Market since it started - the market weathered the great depression and has been a blessing to those needing space in which to exhibit their creative efforts. One third of the work at the Detroit Artist's Market is done by order.

It's time to leave. Our visit has been interesting. I, for one, will come again. Sometime I'll drop in just to look around - take my time and feast. Sometime I'll come to buy a birthday gift or a wedding present. Then some day I'll fall in love with a bit of plastic beauty - some painting I'll want for myself like the water color I saw the other day. The one of an old gray barn standing in a field and leaning against a shaft of brilliant sunlight - there were green fields, and blue skies; a place I seem to remember from my childhood, a place I'll want to return to again and again. I'm sure I'll not have the \$22.00 all at one time, but I'll pay a little now and a little then until that old barn and the sunshine will be mine for keeps. For I do believe what the Persian Poet said:

"If of thy mortal goods thou art bereft,  
And from thy slender store two loaves  
alone to thee are left,  
Sell one, and with the dole  
Buy hyacinths to feed thy soul."

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK - THE PEOPLES BANK - DETROIT





No. 29

One of a series of radio talks on  
LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT DETROIT  
(Third Series)

Station WWJ - 6:40 PM - Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays  
Courtesy of Industrial Morris Plan Bank  
- of Detroit -

Wednesday, April 6, 1938

A DAY WITH A SEED COMPANY

You may sing of the "flowers that bloom in the spring, tra, la." - but my task tonight is to tell you something about those flowers.

Did you know that Detroit is the home of the largest seed company in the world? The Ferry Morse Seed Company has that distinction. Eighty-one years ago, Dexter Mason Ferry came to Detroit from New York State with the intention of earning enough money to go to college. He obtained a job selling books and at night he studied bookkeeping. Soon he had two jobs - one selling books during the day, and the other keeping books for a small seed house. He later became a partner in the business.

The Gardner, Ferry & Church Seed Company continued to grow. With the expansion of the country came a demand for seed. Gardeners began to grow vegetables for the market. The canning industry came into prominence. Bulk seed was in demand by the prairie farmers. The Detroit boy who started as an after-hour bookkeeper became the head of the largest seed firm in the world.

The C. C. Morse Company entered the seed business in the early 70's choosing Santa Clara California as the most suitable spot for their work. In 1930 they merged with the Detroit group and so came the present Ferry-Morse Seed Company.

I understand this matter of seed selection is nothing more or less than the survival of the fittest. On the 850 acre trial grounds at Oakview, near Rochester, Michigan and on the 1200 acres at San Juan Bautista and Salinas, California all seed weaklings are eliminated. This acreage is similar to an automobile proving ground - the weak are constantly substituted for the strong - and the better giving way to the best. Here, men of long experience, skilled in their vocations wage a never-ending campaign to keep the many hundreds of varieties true to type, to improve them if possible, and to find new and better strains. More than fifty thousand germination tests and more than nine thousand trials for purity are made each year. Thousands of single plants, perfect of their kind or with unusual characteristics, are segregated in cages or bags, watched closely, their seed again planted separately, in this continuous hunt for perfection. Every lot of seeds has its history and performance carefully recorded. Even the location of every beehive in the surrounding territory is shown, so that the danger of cross-pollination by bees may be avoided. The men responsible for this seed perfection are brought from many countries. A former German Army officer is head of the department of Hybridization - A University professor from Holland heads the division of seed breeding. An Englishman contributes his store of knowledge to the raising of flowers. A Scotchman specializes in the sweet pea. The head of the department of Genetics was formerly connected with Carnegie Institute. Other countries have contributed not only the best of their talent but the best of their plant specialties. Notably so, is France with its phlox, Holland with its pansies and Yugo-Slavia for its four o'clocks.

Did you know that some seeds inherit a long life while others have a very short re-productive life? A water lily bulb 400 years old was found to still contain the power of growth. The phlox is likely to lose its power of germination in less than a year.

Did you know that there is only one man in the world who has successfully produced the double petunia? It would take three freight cars to hold enough beans to be worth as much as a thimble full of double petunia seed. In fact the seed from this twin flower is so valuable that it is kept in a safe.

A very popular question asked seed companies is, "What do you do with the old seed?" Some of the seed is sold for medicinal purposes. Larkspur is used as the base for a particular kind of ointment. Some are used for bird seed or fertilizer. Peas, beans and corn are ground up and used as a food for sheep. Celery seeds are used for flavoring and poppy seeds are sold to bakers for their poppy seed rolls.

What do you think are the five most popular flower seeds in America? Here they are: Zinnia, Petunia, Nasturtium, Sweet pea, Marigold.

In the vegetable kingdom honors are shared equally by the well known radish, tomato, lettuce, beet and cucumber.

There are two things the seed growers would like to emphasize to the beginning gardener. First - read the directions on the package. Second - do not plant too deeply or too early. As a blanket rule - varying a bit with conditions - flowers should not be planted more than 1/8 of an inch in the ground and very seldom before the tenth of May. Vegetable seeds being hardier, grow under a greater range of conditions.

When your out of town friends speak of Detroit as the Auto-city be sure to mention the fact that we are also the home of the largest seed company in the world.

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To develop perfect seeds requires a continual weeding out and putting in process. It's the same in banking. To perfect a banking service for all the people it requires a continuous endeavor to broaden the scope of its activities in order to meet changing conditions. Federal Housing Modernization Loans come just at a time when most needed. Thousands of homes need repairs - and remodeling. See your contractor tomorrow - arrange your Modernization Loan through the Industrial Morris Plan Bank.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK - THE PEOPLES BANK - DETROIT





No. 30

One of a series of radio talks on  
LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT DETROIT  
(Third Series)

Station WWJ - 6:40 PM - Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays  
Courtesy of Industrial Morris Plan Bank  
- of Detroit -

Friday, April 8, 1938

A DAY WITH THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Have you ever read this significant line at the conclusion of a news account of a fire? -- "The fire was thought to be of an incendiary origin. It is being investigated."

Did you know that Detroit has a policeman - fireman combination known as the Arson Squad whose duty it is to investigate the cause of every fire? The Arson Squad, which by the way, was the first of its kind in the country, is under the direction of Detective Lieutenant George W. Smith. Lt. Smith is in charge of a squad of three teams of fire investigators - each team is composed of one fireman and one detective.

Previous to October 25, 1921 all fires were investigated by the City and State Fire Marshals. However, the growing number of incendiary fires proved that this combination was not very effective for in 1921 there were 193 incendiary fires with a loss of over \$700,000. In 1937 there were 19 fires of this nature and a loss of less than \$50,000. Previous to 1921 Detroit had many organized gangs of arsonists or "torches" as they are known in the underworld. Today that element has been removed.

The motives of arson are many and varied, but for all ordinary purposes can be classified into four different groups:

- First - Fires set for revenge. There is the case of a few years back where a jealous suitor set fire to a dwelling with the intention of burning up his sweetheart. She escaped, but six innocent people were burned to death, four of them children under eight years of age. This man was convicted of murder and was sentenced to life imprisonment.
- Second - Fires set to conceal other crimes. A thief stole money from a church and then, in order to cover up his crime, set fire to the church.
- Third - Fires set by pyromaniacs. No form of punishment or moral education can reform or destroy his lust for fire excitement. The only solution is to confine him (or in many cases her) to an institution for the criminal insane.

A few years ago a State Hospital was fired by a man formerly employed as an orderly. This fire was set in a three story frame building which housed over 300 helpless patients. After setting the fire he assisted in removing the patients to a hotel directly across the street. He then went to the basement of the hotel where he started another fire and again assisted in removing the patients to the street. He is now in the State Hospital for the criminal insane.

- Four - Fires set to defraud the insurer. In other years this was the most common as well as the most dangerous class of fires.

A few years ago a firebug who was operating in the city of Detroit and State of Michigan set no less than 200 fires. He confessed to setting 39 fires in Detroit, all for other people.

In 1937 there were 19 fires in Detroit set for the purpose of defrauding; 29 for revenge; 37 by pyromaniacs and 12 to conceal loss or crime. The pyromaniac group seem to head the list.

Fires set to defraud often throw interesting side lights on human nature. A Detroit couple sought to destroy their home by the use of a time bomb. They left the house and when they returned three hours later the house was a smouldering ruin. An investigation showed that the defrauders took their canary bird and left it with the neighbors for safe keeping. Another man plotting destruction of his home went to his immediate neighbor, asked if they had insurance on their home and when they told that they had, invited them to the theatre. He was willing that their homes should be destroyed but didn't want to have a neighbor's death on his conscience.

Did you know that the Arson Squad of the Detroit Police and Fire Department investigated 1226 fires in 1937? These trained investigators search through debris in an attempt to find the possible cause of the fire. Some cases are easily solved. For example, when three fires start in the same building at the same time, it is quite apparent that the fire isn't accidental. A man recently poured ten gallons of gasoline on the floor of his store and then tossed a match to it. He was blown through the wall and died two days later. It wasn't difficult to connect the injured with the crime.

There is no such thing as a perfect fire crime. The investigators are trained to look for the tell-tale bit of fuse, timing device, tallow candle, gasoline stains on furniture, excelsior, direction of fire, intensity of heat, etc. The Arson Squad has a room full of ingenious devices with which individuals had hope of staging the perfect crime. However, most of them defeated their purpose and are now serving long jail sentences.

Did you know that the Arson Squad has a complete and well equipped photography room where they develop pictures of criminal evidence?

Did you know that the Detroit Arson Squad has served as a training school for officers from other cities of this country?

No interview is complete without its humorous story. Here is the contribution of the Arson Squad. A customer said to a storekeeper - "How's business?" The storekeeper said jokingly, "If business doesn't get better I'm going to burn the joint." That night the store was destroyed by fire. The customer reported the remark to the Arson Squad. Investigation proved that the business was in good shape and that the fire was purely accidental.

While there may be a few who seek to destroy property for one reason or another -- there are tens of thousands of others who desire to improve their homes and their places of business. In every section of Detroit repairs and property improvements have already started. - A little later there'll be thousands more under way. The reason? Well, that's not difficult to answer. It's the Federal Housing Modernization Loan Plan which is made available by the Industrial Morris Plan Bank. Get an estimate of the improvements you wish to make and arrange your F.H.A. Modernization Loan through the Industrial Morris Plan Bank.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK THE PEOPLES BANK DETROIT

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No. 31

One of a series of radio talks on  
LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT DETROIT  
(Third Series)

Station WWJ - 6:40 PM - Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays  
Courtesy of Industrial Morris Plan Bank  
- of Detroit -

Monday, April 11, 1938

A NIGHT AT RECEIVING HOSPITAL

There's a strange creature running amuck in the city of Detroit. He has never been seen and yet is as certain as death. Educated men swear by the magic of his power. Mathematicians can prove his presence. His name is "Law of Averages." He has a slave called Fate who carries out the demands of his immutable law.

I became personally acquainted with his grace, The Law of Averages during my all night vigil in the emergency ward of Receiving Hospital.

Make the visit with me. It is now eight o'clock Friday evening, April 8th. The white clad nurses with their starched graduate crowns are busy making out routine reports. Three internes are looking over notes from this morning's classes. A middle-aged orderly leans against the door frame of the emergency room. The staff physician is talking to the police detail. Everything is quiet and calm. Eight linen covered hospital wagons are in readiness on the landing. A sleet storm is raging outside. It's a bad night, but it's Friday - the end of the five day week, which means Friday is the Saturday night of old. Friday - payday, parties, liquor, speed - no work tomorrow. Friday is hell-raising night - and old man "Law of Averages" knows it. He practically guarantees at least 52 entrants to the hospital before the clock strikes three. Who will they be? They will be those persons who at this moment haven't an inkling of the disaster to come. The Law of Averages has made demands and Fate is starting to select the victims.

The big hand of the clock has just made a standing jump to 8:10 and presto comes case number one. The white hospital wagon rolls in from the landing dragging a gust of cold night air after it. A middle aged woman has tried to find a solution to her personal problem through an overdose of sleeping tablets. An anxious, worried husband and three solemn faced friends walk in double time back of the still form. They are stopped at the door of the examination room. The house physician, interne and two nurses begin their routine duties. A mumbled conference - a few crisp orders and science has started to restrain the physical body from plunging into oblivion.

We see light through the opaque glass of the door to the next room. Case number two is receiving attention. A burly figure of a man is in the center of a ring of blazing light. He has been in a brawl, knocked to the floor and has received a deep gash in the lobe of his left ear. His assailant had bitten him. The patient jokes with the attendants and complains of his lack of defense. His toothless gums emphasizing the point of his story. We step out in the corridor to find lights in all the receiving rooms. Fate is grabbing them by the handfuls, stabbings, slashings, delirium tremens, sprained ankles, everything in the catalog of accident and injury. Physicians, nurses and attendants move swiftly from room to room. The man with the sprained wrist complains about inattention. He doesn't know that two doors down the staff is working feverishly over a man who has been critically injured in an auto accident. His skull has been fractured and it appears that the 16 day no fatality record is about to be broken. Death has joined hands with Fate and the Law of Averages. Somewhere they dance in fiendish glee.

Nine-fifty and still they come. Two policemen bring a mental case. There is the delirious drunk who says he buys liquor because he wants to help the State. The woman who cut herself with a cleaver. A mother who is worried about her crying baby. An old man as dried and withered as an autumn leaf is rolled by on silent wheels. His face is purple -- in double talk two doctors say "It's a stroke."

It is now 10:30. The pace begins to slow down - as though Fate had exhausted himself and was resting for a new attack. The staff relaxes. The severe cases have been removed to the upper floors. The first aid cases have all gone home. The rooms are dark again. Here and there we hear muffled conversation. Now and then the steaming sterilizer mutters to itself. The odor of boiling coffee comes from the floor below. The wind scratches on the window with sleety fingers. It's midnight. Fate is still scanning the list of available victims. His fingers rests on the names of two men. One is the janitor of a West side apartment, the other a tenant who has just complained about the smell of gas. They search - with matches. No gas in this hallway - none here - none here - how about this room? The door is opened and with the movement comes a blinding, deafening, scorching blast. A moment's silence and then the screams of the tenants - they threw the handiest garments over their night attire. The two searchers are writhing in pain. A calmer soul calls the Rescue Squad of the Fire Department. In a few moments the screaming sirens announce the approach of victims 39 and 40 - horrible is the only word to describe the scene.

The tempo picks up again - one - two o'clock. They come cursing, crying, laughing, fighting stubbornly - yielding submissively. They are conscious, unconscious, big, small, old, young, male and female. It is three o'clock - the Law of Averages has scored again. 52 victims - 40 first aids and 12 so badly injured that they are forced to remain. Every case, and I saw every detail of them all, was handled with the greatest dispatch.

To be sure, minor cases were at times forced to give way to serious injuries but that is only common sense. True, I thought it odd that nurses tried so hard to obtain the name, address, and religion of a badly injured person, but now I understand that too. If the injured one was your friend you would want immediate notification and in many cases to know that he had the religious comfort of his faith.

Detroit should be proud of Receiving Hospital. Every case was treated with dispatch and courtesy. I even returned unexpectedly again on Saturday night to verify that statement.

It is my contention that these "Little Known Facts" about Receiving Hospital should become "Well Known Facts." This broadcast is delivered to that end.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK - THE PEOPLES BANK - DETROIT





No. 32

One of a series of radio talks on  
LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT DETROIT  
(Third Series)

Station WWJ - 6:40 PM - Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays  
Courtesy of Industrial Morris Plan Bank  
- of Detroit -

Wednesday, April 13, 1938

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF COMMERCE

Sandwiched in among the other unassuming looking offices in the Federal Building is one of the divisions of the Bureau of Commerce. It is a mighty interesting place filled with pertinent and unusual statistics. The department heads can tell you anything and everything. For example, they will inform you that in 1935 the State of Arkansas had 187 Pool and Billiard Parlors and Bowling Alleys or that San Francisco has 941 Barber Shops. They can tell you that Buncombe County, North Carolina has 30 hotels with a total of 1,698 guest rooms or that in 1933 the Bureau of Fisheries killed more than 54,000 male seals off the Probilof Islands.

Did you know that the United States Department of Commerce is really the cover-all title for ten sub-divisions?

The Bureau of Commerce is composed of the Bureau of Air Commerce, Bureau of Census, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Bureau of Fisheries, Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Lighthouses, Navigation and Steamboat Inspection - Patent Office, Shipping Board Bureau and the Bureau of Standards.

One of the most interesting of these divisions is the bureau responsible for the census of Business. The 1935 report reveals that Wayne County, the leading County in the State, includes 37% of the stores and 45% of the total sales for Michigan. Wayne County has 22,646 stores. The next principal County is Kent with 3,201 stores. The city of Detroit with 19,133 stores includes 31% of the total number for the State while the \$543,690,000 sales accounts for 39% of the total sales for Michigan. Grand Rapids, the second largest city in Michigan boasts of 2,375 stores. The Business Census list the ten principal cities in order of Sales Volume. Here they are: Detroit, Grand Rapids, Flint, Lansing, Saginaw, Kalamazoo, Pontiac, Highland Park, Jackson and Battle Creek. A further breakdown of the report reveals that the Detroit Industrial area, including Wayne and Oakland Counties, has 291 bakeries, 32 manufacturers of non-alcoholic beverages, 34 companies in the Business of making ice cream, 115 machine shops and 23 wholesale meat packing establishments. The 1935 Census of Service Establishments in Detroit show that the city has 1,536 barber shops, 1,083 beauty parlors, 200 funeral directors, embalmers and crematories, 44 dental laboratories, 271 parking lots, 111 radio repair shops. The hotel census reveals the interesting fact that Los Angeles has 660 more hotels than Detroit, Detroit 198, Los Angeles 848. In 1935 Detroit hotels garnered \$11,876,000. Los Angeles with its 660 additional hotels showed yearly receipts of \$16,357,000. It is evident that the transient trade pays dividends in Los Angeles.

The last population census of the foreign born was taken by the U. S. Department of Commerce in 1930. At that time Detroit had 399,281 foreign born citizens with 43.2% of them naturalized. The list of Detroit foreign born is headed by the Canadian contingent of 93,284. Poland is next with 66,113, then follows Germany 32,716, England 29,636, Italy 28,581, Scotland 23,546, Russian 21,781. Political aspirants would do well to read the foreign population census to determine the number of naturalized citizens in their ranks. I'm sure they wouldn't waste so much time on those who haven't

the legal right to vote, disregarding their political opinions.

Every branch of the Department of Commerce contains a human interest story. Did you know that the patent office issues 50,000 patent permits every year? A patent grant gives to the inventor the right to exclude others from making, using or selling his invention for a term of 17 years. For that period it is a legal monopoly.

Another interesting division is that of the Lighthouse service. The work of the Lighthouse Service is one of the oldest of Government activities, being provided for in one of the first acts of Congress, adopted in 1789. The first lighthouse in America was that erected on an island in Boston Harbor in 1716, and it is still in service. Recently buoys were towed to their mooring places along the Detroit River. Buoys weigh from 350 pounds to 12 tons or more. Many of them are lighted and may be provided with whistles or bells.

There is also the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce which may be regarded as the central switchboard of American business. On the one hand, it is reaching out in a constant study of the field of production; on the other it keeps up a diligent search for markets where that production may be sold. The Bureau is the country's number one fact-finding agency in all matters relating to the business and economic life of the Nation. In foreign countries the Bureau maintains 32 offices where information is being constantly sought relative to marketing conditions throughout the world. You can well imagine that Detroit is interested in this data.

Did you know that the Government will gladly mail you material concerning the various divisions of the United States Department of Commerce? The local office in the new Federal Building stands ready to be of assistance to Detroiters whether they be school children or business men.

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Have you noticed the building activity in every section of Detroit during the past month? Houses are being painted - new roofs put on - repairs and alterations of every nature? The Federal Housing Modernization Loan program has stimulated all of this work by the low rates and liberal terms now available at the Industrial Morris Plan Bank. Check up on the improvements you wish to make. Get an estimate from your contractor and arrange your Modernization Loan through the Industrial Morris Plan Bank.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK - THE PEOPLES BANK - DETROIT

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No. 33

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(Third Series)

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Friday, April 15, 1938

A DAY WITH AN OLD DETROITER

I met an interesting gentleman yesterday -- a man of 89 years and who has spent all but three of them right here in the city of Detroit. Old people reminisce quickly - they don't need the encouragement of a flickering firelight. Just a few questions about the early days in Detroit and my friend Mr. Wm. Pungs of Parkside Avenue drifted into his story.

He was a child of three when his parents left Alsace-Lorraine and made a seven week trip in a sailboat to reach our shores - landing in May, 1852. Detroit was then a little plainstown of 19,000 souls. All elderly people have their own pet formula for longevity. Mr. Pungs declares that his is due to the advice of an old German doctor who used to make semi-monthly talks to the students of the school. Here is the doctor's formula.

1. Plenty of fresh air
2. Never touch strong drink - (perhaps it should be "never let strong drink touch you".)
3. Eat plenty of fruit - especially apples.

Mr. Pungs subscribes to the doctor's advice and has 89 healthy years to back his contention.

One of the red letter days of his childhood was the morning the principal of the old 8th Ward School came into the room and announced that Fort Sumtner had been fired upon by the Southern Rebels. The boys stood up and cheered - the girls gasped in true feminine astonishment. My elderly friend remembers the gala day his father marched away to war and the sorrowful day he returned, tired and weak, and how a coughing spell would leave flakes of tell-tale blood on his pale lips.

Our hero's first job was in a grocery store in old Corktown - salary \$1.50 per week. His memory of Corktown is a blur of flying fists and Irish brogue. Especially on election day, when the political party would line up - vote and then step back into line and vote again. The line never diminished enough for the opposition to reach the polls.

Our 89 year old Detroiter doesn't think that people have changed much - unless for the better. He subscribes to the philosophy that good and bad people have always existed and will continue to. He does believe that murder was a little more shocking to the citizens of 50 years back. A murder then would make the headlines for a month. But who wants to read about the same murder every day - at least in 1938 we have variety.

Mr. Pungs talked and I wrote. Here are some of the random facts taken from the days before Detroit ever thought of being dynamic.

1. The townspeople used to shoot wild turkey in what is now Palmer Park.
2. A local editor wrote an editorial sympathizing with the South. An enraged mob made an effort to tear down the newspaper building.
3. There was no such thing as a metropolitan police force. The Ward constables did all the arresting.
4. The constables used to walk their beats carrying a lantern. Every few yards they would pound

on the pavement with their stick - cry out the correct time and sign off with "all is well."

5. The days when the bread line formed in front of the city hall and how Hazen Pingree, the Mayor, gave seed potatoes to the people to plant in vacant lots. This action was very successful and Pingree was roundly praised and given the sobriquet of "Potato King."

6. The days when Hazen Pingree broke the local text book and pavement trusts and forced the scallywags to cover.

7. The days when there was a fence around Grand Circus Park and the old baseball club held forth where Harper Hospital now stands.

8. Our commentator of yesterday remembers Detroit when the tallest building was only four stories and the elevator had not yet made its appearance.

9. The Russell House, Detroit's finest hostelry, stood where the National Bank Building now stands. Each room had its own stove or fireplace. A fire in your room was started by the porter for an additional charge of 50¢.

10. The good old days when the Fenian Gang of Irish Anti-British boys commandeered the old side wheeler Philo-Parson and set out to capture Canada.

11. The days of the first telephone and the Pinterton detectives.

12. John Brown caused a bit of a stir when in 1855 he arrived in Detroit with fourteen slaves.

13. The neighbors near Grand Circus Park complained that the bull frog concerts kept them awake.

14. Lt. U. S. Grant lived with his wife and children at 1369 E. Fort Street. The Lieutenant was too retiring to make an impression on the city's social life.

Time brought our verbal badminton to an end. Mr. Pungs showed me to the door and conferred the best wishes of the season. It was a pleasant chat and I enjoyed meeting the Detroit that was and is no more.

As Detroit has grown - the Industrial Morris Plan Bank has grown with it. Twenty-one years ago the people of Detroit were told of a new kind of bank just opened. A bank where the salaried man or woman - and wage earner could obtain bank credit without the usual stocks or bonds as collateral. It was a pioneering event in banking history, and now, after twenty-one years, the record of the Industrial Morris Plan Bank speaks for itself. Hundreds of thousands have taken advantage of this friendly helpful service for personal and business advancement. Today, the bank that is on more tongues than ever is -- The Industrial Morris Plan Bank.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK - THE PEOPLES BANK - DETROIT





No. 34

One of a series of radio talks on  
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Monday, April 18, 1938

A DAY WITH THE CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Being responsible for the health of your own family is a big job but to assume that burden for a family of 1,648,000 is a task of herculean proportions. However, Dr. Henry F. Vaughn, commissioner of the Detroit Department of Health and his aids have faced the task of city health and ran off with national honors. Did you know that Detroit has won first place in a health conservation contest sponsored jointly by the United States Chamber of Commerce and the American Public Health Association? Since the inauguration of this contest seven years ago, Detroit has won first place three times, second twice, and has been included during the other two years in a list of honorable mention cities which were automatically excluded from the contest for two years. It is believed that Detroit is the only city with one million or more population in the world which has continued for six consecutive years to have a death rate of nine or less per thousand population. It is not merely idle talk to say that Detroit is one of the healthiest cities in the world.

It takes all kinds of people to make a city, let alone a world - and those connected with the Health Department soon come to know of the vagaries of human nature. There's the defiant person who screams about her rights as a citizen when she is asked to do away with her twenty cats. There's the mother who allowed her baby to starve to death and when questioned about the situation said "I gave the baby his bottle, it wasn't my fault if he didn't drink." Then there are those thousands of cooperative people who are only too glad to accept helpful advice. They have their children examined and vaccinated against disease. They report conditions which might be a menace to public health.

This cooperation is reflected in that fact that according to the 1936 health summary:

1. About 95% of Detroit's school children have been vaccinated against smallpox.
2. The sanitary police issued 57,494 orders to correct sanitary conditions. Only 2,366 court proceedings were required to correct the defects.
3. No communicable disease has been traced to the Detroit milk supply for 22 years.
4. From all the swimming pools in Detroit, 4,576 samples of water were secured and examined. All samples were found safe for swimming purposes. How well the Health Department has kept down communicable disease is shown in the report listing the ten principal causes of death in the city.

Organic heart disease heads the list with 18%. Cancer has moved in to second position with a percentage of 9.9%. Then follows pneumonia, death due to violence, auto accidents, murders, shootings, etc., tuberculosis, apoplexy, disease of early infancy, Bright's disease, disease of the coronary arteries and the last of the ten - diabetes.

Since 1900 the Detroit death rate has dropped from 16.3 per thousand population to 9 per thousand in 1935. The jagged graph line dipped the lowest in 1933 with a mark of 8.8 per thousand. Of the communicable diseases pneumonia still leads the list.

5,540 cases reported and 1,432 resulting deaths. The largest number of cases were reported during the early part of the year, reaching a peak during March and April.

One of the most interesting and effective divisions of the Health Department is the School-Health Service. Whereas the Board of Health used to attempt to examine all school children, that responsibility has now been returned to the parent of the individual child - where it belongs. All those pupils who have not returned their private physician's reports are inspected by the school nurses for the presence of defects of vision, hearing, nutrition, skin, teeth, tonsils, thyroid glands in the neck and physical defects.

The findings of the nurses are entered on the universal school record card. This is a permanent part of the scholastic record of each child in all schools in Wayne County. The nurse however, does not assume responsibility for advising the child or the family in any manner concerning these defects. She refers these cases to the school physician who then confers with the parent on the advisability of corrective treatment. School nurses follow these cases through.

The Board of Health subscribes to the old adage that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." If that were not true Detroit would not have the international reputation of being one of the healthiest cities in the world!

In health, wealth and prosperity, you notice "health" comes first. The majority of people realize this. Whenever dental, medical or hospital care is needed and the necessary funds are not immediately available, thousands of Detroiters turn to the Industrial Morris Plan Bank where they obtain the needed amount quickly and at small cost. No loan has ever been refused by this bank when the purpose was a worthy one and the applicant could qualify.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK - THE PEOPLES BANK - DETROIT





No. 35

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Wednesday, April 20, 1938

THE THREE SCORE AND TEN MICHIGANDERS

There are those who claim that life begins at 40 but I met a man yesterday who wishes to shove that magic age line to 70. His name is John A. Williams - age 78, founder and president of a club of gentlemen known as the "Three Score and Ten Michiganders." In order to belong to this unique men's club, one must be 70 years of age or over - born in Michigan - reside in Michigan and must never have been arrested. I understand the last rule is tempered with justice.

I was interested in knowing how the Three Score and Ten Michiganders came into being. Here is the way Mr. Williams told the story to me: "Well, sir, young man, I was born in a tavern known as the Log Cabin Inn on the spot that is now Six Mile and Woodward. I've lived all my life in and around Detroit and naturally came to know hundreds of people. Years passed as the years will - my brothers and friends died - I retired from business and time grew heavy. One day I saw a newspaper account of the death of a former acquaintance. I attended the funeral and learned that the undertaker had hired six strangers to carry the body to the grave. That's a pretty kettle of fish, says I. A man lives all of his life in Detroit and grows so far away from his friends that strangers had to be called for the last respects. That event got me to thinking. I wrote a letter to a Public Letter Box asking how many men there were in Detroit who were seventy years of age, born in Detroit and had never been arrested. I received fifteen encouraging replies. On the basis of that I decided to organize a club. This was accomplished August 3, 1937 and today, we have 91 members, all 70 and over. One, Mr. Avery S. Beardsley of 66 Adelaide Street, has reached the century mark."

Mr. Williams doesn't begin to look his years. He's enthusiastic as the Captain of a sandlot baseball team. The organization he founded is a godsend to many old Detroiters who through the years have lost track of their former friends. The club has no dues - the one dollar life membership is the only money involved. They meet for the sake of sociability, reminiscence and recreation. The announcement card I received declares that the Three Score and Ten Michiganders meet on the first Thursday of each month and that the meetings are dedicated "to the memories of our fathers and mothers who were among the early pioneers and who laid the corner stone of this great state of Michigan, the grandest State in the Union." Their next meeting, May 5th, is to be held in Palmer Park. The recreation chairman has planned games of one old cat, horse shoes, euchre, high low Jack and game, dominoes, checkers, music, songs and recitations - yes, and foot races. Foot races for men 70 years and older? Why certainly. The kids from 70 to 75 race ten rods - the adolescents over 75 run five rods. Prizes are awarded to the three winners. First prize - a snappy looking watch painted a bright red enamel, second prize - a box of cigars, third prize - a jack knife - guaranteed to whittle anything from soft pine to hickory. Gosh all hemlock, if I was two year older I'd join myself!

Most of these old Detroiters were raised on a farm and the stories of their early childhood have to do with the soil. As I listened to their tales of by-gone days, I couldn't help but feel that the apartment raised city kid has lost part of nature's

heritage - the smell of clover fields - the unforgettable pungent odor of the barnyard, the breath taking falls in the hay barn and how when you were half way down you remembered the story about the boy, "What was jumping the same way and had his innards pierced with a pitchfork!"

City kids who have never walked barefoot over a stubble studded field of new mown hay. Kids who have never trudged dusty roads with their school dinner pail - changed from school clothes into overalls - grabbed a bunch of blue grapes from the bushel basket and walked out into the field to lean against a corn shock and let Indian Summer and the peace of God course through their veins.

City kids who have never heard a sleigh bell - never hitched a horse - have never been awakened on a cold winter morning by the burr of the old hand coffee grinder in the kitchen and then snuggled beneath warm homemade quilts only to doze off again under the fragrant odor coming from the gurgling coffee pot on the old wood range. Poor city boys - no butternuts to gather in the fall, no squirrels to trap, no trees to climb - no wood pile - no spring ploughing - no grunting pigs or wobbly calves - no good earth on which to stretch out and feel the kinship between the earth that is and the dust that will be.

I'm ranting now - but listening to the old timers carries one back - their stories sooth and relax - and it appears to me that that is just what the old world needs. I think the Three Score and Ten Michiganders is a grand idea. And President John Williams excuse a young man's slang when he says - "Keep it up - I think you've got something there!"

In August of this year the Industrial Morris Plan Bank will reach its majority. Twenty-one years old. As Detroit has grown, this bank has grown with it. When changed conditions demand new services - The Industrial Morris Plan Bank provides them. Right now, there are thousands of homes in need of repairs and improvements - Store fronts and interiors need modernizing. Long term loans for this purpose are now available at the Industrial Morris Plan Bank at the low rates provided by the Federal Housing Modernization Loan Act. Get an estimate of the cost of the improvements you would like to make and arrange your F. H. A. loan through the Industrial Morris Plan Bank.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK - THE PEOPLES BANK - DETROIT





No. 36

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Monday, April 25, 1938

A DAY AT THE DETROIT HORSE MARKETS

Back thirty-five years ago, when Detroit was a quiet little town, smart teams of spanking bays all decked in nickel trimmed harness used to canter down the tree lined streets. Such scenes along with the iron hitching post have disappeared forever.

Detroit may be the automobile center of the world, but did you know that Detroit is the horse buying center of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan? Horse auctions continue to draw large crowds. The smart repartee between buyer and auctioneer is still part of the game. Horses at auction are bought in one of two ways: "Wind and work," or "Sold at the halter." "Wind and work," means that the horse is just what the words imply - he has good wind and is physically able to do a day's work. "Sold at the halter," means that the buyer is taking his own risks. "Wind and work" horses are frequently hitched to a wagon and paraded before the scrutinizing eyes of the buyers.

Horse traders are natural story tellers. Hanging around the barns one hears horse stories from far and near. For example, the story Asa and Harry Shaw told me about the horse market at Kansas City. Wild horses from the plains are brought there and sold to buyers from all over the world. The Cuban Army had ordered several hundred horses for their cavalry. The trainer from the Kansas City horse market took these horses which had never known a strap or halter and in one day got them to the point where they could be led up to the buyers and away. Of course, previous to this the horses had been rubbed with anise oil which has a tendency to soothe them. Each horse was led before a group of Cuban Army officials for an O. K. The sale was made. The boys around the barn would like to take a little bet that the wild horses will kill more Cubans in one month than the enemy would in a year.

Getting back to Detroit we can say with certainty that the horse is still with us. Not so prominent in a dramatic way but still faithfully serving in many capacities. The 1933 Agricultural census shows that the farmers of Wayne County own 3,250 horses with which they work 1,466 farms. Tractors are too expensive to operate on small farms. A farmer can buy a good horse for \$225.00, work it for three to five years and at the end of that time sell it and regain at least fifty percent of his original investment. The farmer can easily raise food for a horse but he can't grow gasoline or lubrication. The "hay-burner" is still a small farm necessity.

Many dairy companies are using horses for delivery purposes. Cost of operation is again the deciding factor. One local dairy is seriously thinking about changing from motorized service back to the horse drawn wagons.

The mounted police, one of the oldest divisions in the Police Department, still use horses for patrolling the downtown section. Inspector "Happy" Meyers and his 62 horses will attract as much attention as a bright new limousine. There's a nobility in a fine bred horse that you can't mold into the iron and steel of an automobile.

Detroit's colony of hucksters use Dobbin to deliver their wares. And when all other sources of

usefulness are exhausted there is still the fox farm and the tanning factory.

But the story is not over - couldn't possibly be through until we tell you that one of the local drug manufacturers have on their farm over 400 horses which are used in the production of anti-toxins. Here on the 640 acres of beautiful Parkdale Farm these 400 horses are given increased doses of antigen. In a year's time the horse is generally capable of producing enough anti-bodies to form a native serum. Anti-toxins are prepared for use against diphtheria, scarlet fever, lock jaw, and gas gangrene. This activity for the benefit of human kind has been going on at Parkdale since 1908.

This serum must meet the approval of the rigid standards of safety as regulated by the National Government before it is released to the drug trade or the physician.

No, the old hay eating Dobbin still has his place in the work-a-day world even though the day of the white wing and his little cart have passed. If you don't believe that, try to make diphtheria anti-toxin from a Model T; train your delivery wagon to stop and start with a whoa or giddap or take your brand new car for a canter through the woods.

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A loan is a business transaction which should be of mutual benefit to borrower and lender. At the Industrial Morris Plan Bank you are not made to feel that the bank is doing you a favor by making a loan. If you need additional funds and the purpose is a practical one, loans are always available at the Industrial Morris Plan Bank. If you are regularly employed and have a good paying record, you need not hesitate to apply. Call at the main office Washington Boulevard at Grand River or at one of the neighborhood branches near you.

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Wednesday, April 27, 1938

A DAY WITH THE SIGHT SAVING CLASSES

What would be your reaction if you were condemned to walk the rest of your life in a dense fog? Did you know that one child out of every 500 school population, because of some eye difficulty, is forced to spend a life time in a foggy, out of focus world? And did you know that the Detroit Board of Education is answering this problem through the medium of its sight saving classes? The work with children having defective vision began in England in 1907. The first class in America was organized in 1912 at Boston. Three years later Detroit was working on the same problem. Today, our city has 31 sight saving classes with an enrollment of 500 pupils. Three of those classes have been organized for high school students, five for intermediate groups, one girl's vocational class and 22 classes for elementary school children.

I spent yesterday afternoon with Miss Margaret Sorries, Supervisor of sight saving work, observing two classes at the Franklin School. Here I found some twenty children all wearing thick-lensed glasses, sitting in special seats which could be adapted to their individual eye needs. Each child had a particular eye problem, such as near-sightedness, glaucoma, cataract, scar tissue, eye weakness brought on through physical disability, albinos and those having strabismus - referring to eyes which are crossed. Special attention is paid to the problem of lighting. The window shades in those rooms are not a matter of ornamentation - they figure strongly in the instruction pattern. All class work is magnified in order to prevent undue eye strain. The children are not taught to write, but to print - or to use their term "to do manuscript writing." The pupils' books are printed in 24 point type which is about four times larger than newspaper print. They use thick pieces of greenish yellow chalk for their blackboard work. The large size prevents them from writing too small. The greenish yellow combination on black or black on greenish yellow is considered the easiest on the eyes. This conclusion was reached after considerable research on colors and eye strain had been done by the National Society for the prevention of blindness.

Starting with the fourth grade all pupils in the sight saving classes are taught to type on the bulletin or large print typewriter. With these aids the pupils are able to keep up with their regular grade. The Detroit Public School system through its special classes scores again in its work with the handicapped!

The work in the sight saving classes is based on the principle of eye work and eye rest. The term eye rest does not refer to closing the eye lids but to a change of focus. For example the students will read from their books for a short time and then go to the blackboard for work - the change of focus is equivalent to an eye rest.

It was a privilege to visit these sight saving classes and to talk with several of the children. I spoke to a little colored boy who had had an eye removed because of an incurable inflammation. I asked him if he was going to get a glass eye. He said, "Sure - when I'm twelve years old. I'm seven now and boy, will I be glad to get my eye."

I hate to have one in and one out and I don't like to have the kids call me "one eye." Children can be cruel little ogres - especially when dealing with the frailties of their own kind. It was interesting too to meet that heroic little girl who is studying music as quickly as she can so she will have some knowledge of the key-board before blindness sets in. Not all heroes make the headlines of our papers!

There's a great battle going on in these sight saving classes. Pupils and teachers lined up against the demon of eternal darkness. These children are taught to recognize their handicaps and to prepare and adjust their lives in the light of their particular difficulty. The boy who has set his mind on being a draftsman might as well learn early that his eyes will never be able to stand the strain of such fine and exacting work. No, these children are not mollycoddled. They are told in a straightforward, truthful manner, - "Your condition is thus and so - if you continue to use the devices taught in school your handicap will be lessened. If you fail to use your head the consequences are inevitable." These handicapped children are taught to think in terms of using the abilities they have to the fullest capacity. The word pity is omitted from the course of study.

The world's whiners should see these handicapped children at work, they might then come to a more complete understanding of Violet Storey's words when she wrote:

"Milton, the blind, who looked on Paradise!  
Beethoven, deaf, who heard vast harmonies!  
Byron, the lame, who climbed Alpine skies!  
Who pleads a handicap, remembering these?"

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And speaking of sight saving classes for children - did you know that unsightly basements can be transformed into playrooms for the children, saving wear and tear on the furniture in other parts of the house? And did you know that this work can be done at a small cost and on the most liberal terms ever offered with a Federal Housing Modernization Loan through the Industrial Morris Plan Bank? Write for an illustrated circular which will give you full particulars. Address your letter or post card to the Industrial Morris Plan Bank, Washington Boulevard at Grand River, Detroit.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK - THE PEOPLES BANK - DETROIT





No. 38

One of a series of radio talks on  
LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT DETROIT  
(Third Series)

Station WWJ - 6:40 PM - Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays  
Courtesy of Industrial Morris Plan Bank  
- of Detroit -

Friday, April 29, 1938

RESUME

This is an age of predictions. In fact this is the season of predictions. The Tigers will win the pennant - they won't win the pennant. The recession will be over next month - the recession won't be over until fall. Mrs. Smith's baby will be a girl - Mrs. Smith's baby will be a boy. Back and forth the shuttle of predictions flies. Today one thing, tomorrow another.

Well, on this, the last program of this series may I tell you of a few predictions made by some of the city's civic and industrial leaders concerning the future of Detroit. For example, Mayor Reading, in an interview at ten o'clock this morning said:

"Nothing in the world can stop the growth of Detroit. In 13 years the city has increased 300% in population and assessed valuation. The automobile industry has attracted some of the brainiest men in the world. This brain power coupled with the city's natural resources means that nothing can stop Detroit in her program of growth."

Age should have its say on this program so I called the venerable Michael J. Murphy, first president of the Board of Commerce. The 87 year old Detroiter said: "The future of Detroit depends upon the quality of men she develops. I have lived long enough to know that when the need arises - the man to handle the job will be produced. We need not look in high places for these leaders - they're at the bench, at the wheel, in the schools right this minute. Perhaps the man for Detroit's future hour is now living in Muskegon, Grand Rapids or Mackinaw. You can rest assured good talent and strong character will be ready when the occasion arises."

Mrs. Emma Fox, a well known civic leader who has taught parliamentary law to thousands of Detroiters, was a little shy about giving the answer. However, she did say, and with conviction, "Detroit is destined to continue to grow."

A little note of warning comes from Dr. Upson Director of the Bureau of Governmental Research. The Doctor says: "There is nothing to deter Detroit from becoming a greater city but the city officials must watch Detroit's financial business and be very careful in their planning."

Henry Ford recently said that he holds no fear for the future prosperity of Detroit or the country.

No list of Detroit's civic leaders is complete unless it includes the name of Abner Larned. This well known Detroiter stated: "The great auto factories and allied industries to say nothing of those correlated businesses assure Detroit of a brilliant future. Transportation is one of the most important factors in civilization. It has been so since the first ox cart. The words transportation and Detroit are synonymous. We have plenty of civic vision in Detroit as evidenced by the great plants which have been built here. They will continue to reflect Detroit's glory in increasing quantities."

"What of Detroit's traffic future?" I asked Russell Gorman, Director of Education in the Traffic Court. The auburn haired bundle of enthusiasm said that Detroiters might look forward to having a central drivers proving ground where beginners might prove their driving ability. And to

use our program slogan Mr. Gorman said, "Did you know" that thus far in 1938 Detroit leads the eight major cities in America in the reduction of fatal accidents?" The first four months of this year show a decrease of 50% over last year's record. Detroiters are becoming traffic conscious. According to Director Gorman we can look for a continued increase in drivers and a decrease in fatal accidents. All of which is mighty interesting news and we hope a truthful prediction.

"Look for a big municipal university in Detroit," said Dr. Spain, Executive Vice President of Wayne University. "This new civic institution will concern itself largely with the problems of adult education and will have modern facilities for 25,000 students."

Naturally we called the personable J. Lee Barrett of the Detroit Convention Bureau. Mr. Barrett predicts "Detroit has the grandest opportunity of growth of any city in America. There will be no stopping it. The Great Lakes, St. Lawrence waterway will soon come to pass. The steel industry is gradually seeping into Detroit and improvements to the water front will be made shortly. We have everything natural with which to make Detroit great."

In order to complete the story I went to see Gene Dennis, the psychic marvel who is being held over at the Michigan Theatre for a second week. I asked Miss Dennis two questions: 1. "Will the civic center be built and when?" She said, "Yes, it will be built and soon. It will be the most beautiful civic center in America. The original plans will be changed considerably. There will be many outdoor fountains. A great deal of glass will be used in the construction." 2. "Will Detroit ever have a World's Fair?" "Yes," said Miss Dennis "in eight years."

I won't tell what she told me personally but I can predict that if I don't stop now the studio engineer will press the little button which removes over time talkers from the air.

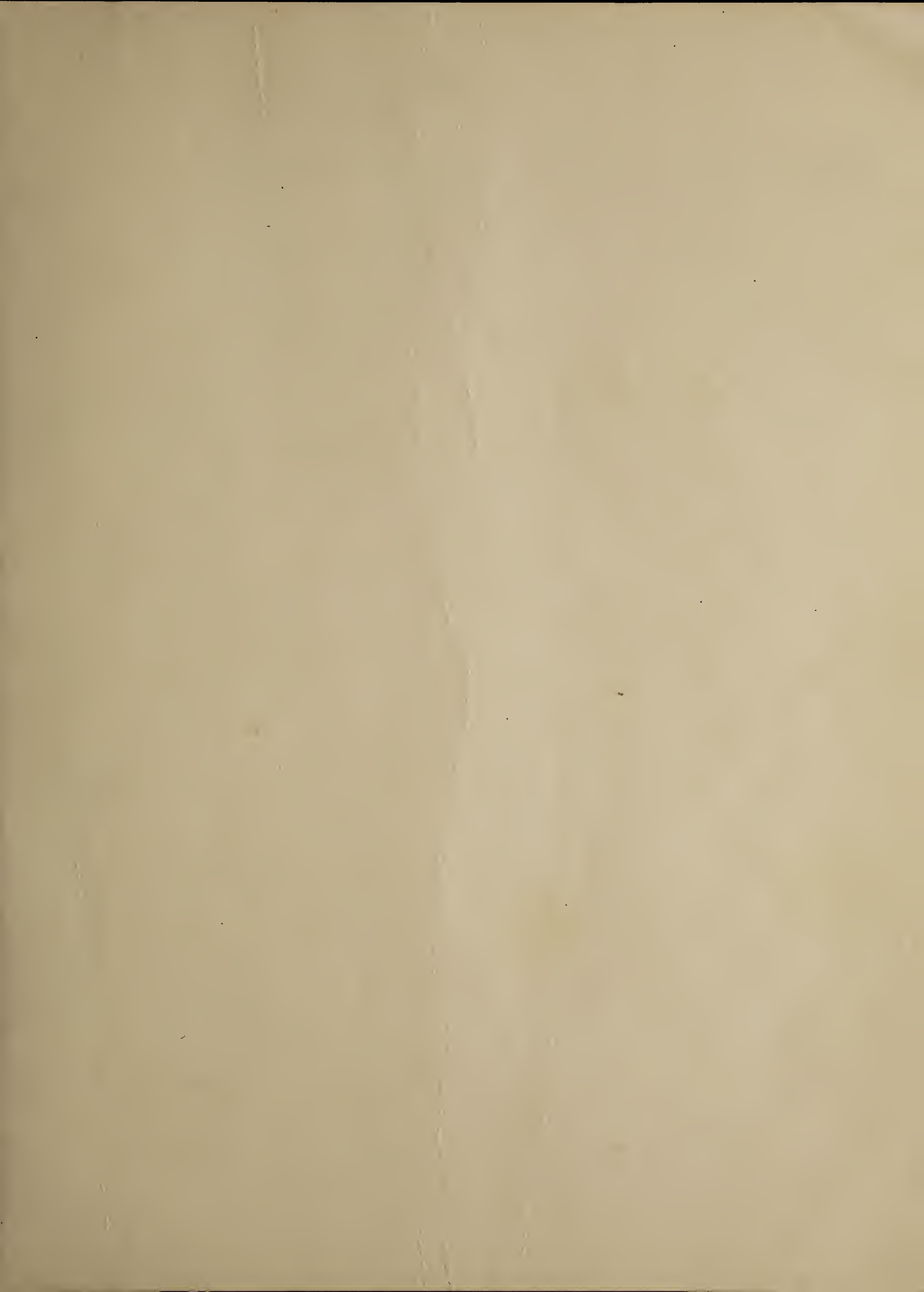
This is the last broadcast of the season. Your letters have indicated that this series of "Little Known Facts" has met with your approval - and, as Clarence Stroud says - "I'm very happy about the whole thing." My summer radio work takes me to another part of the country. My sponsors, the Industrial Morris Plan Bank and I wish you a happy vacation time. Goodbye, until we meet again.

The Industrial Morris Plan Bank has unbounded faith in the future of Detroit and its citizens in their ability to work out their future. This prediction is based upon first hand knowledge in dealing with more than a million two hundred thousand individuals during the past twenty years. As Detroit has grown - the Industrial Morris Plan Bank has grown with it, -- taking its part in every civic enterprise, always progressive, ever alert, ever ready to render friendly, helpful service to the citizens of Detroit - and living up to its name as the Bank for ALL the people.

INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK - THE PEOPLES BANK - DETROIT







# HE HAD *No Idea* IT WAS SUCH A BIG INSTITUTION

A WELL KNOWN BUSINESS MAN VISITED THE  
INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK THE OTHER DAY

HE HAD OCCASION TO GO TO A DEPARTMENT ON THE SIXTH FLOOR



TO SEE ONE OF THE BANK'S OFFICERS



AND NOTING THE

DEPARTMENTS AND THE ACTIVITY ON EACH FLOOR, REMARKED THAT HE HAD NO IDEA THE INDUSTRIAL MORRIS PLAN BANK WAS SUCH A BIG INSTITUTION AND SERVED SO MANY

PEOPLE. THE OFFICER EXPLAINED THAT A BANK FOR ALL THE PEOPLE MUST PROVIDE THE KINDS OF BANKING SERVICE ALL THE PEOPLE REQUIRE. FOR INSTANCE, PEOPLE

WHO DESIRE TO REPAIR OR MODERNIZE THEIR HOMES



OR BUSINESS PROPERTIES



WITH FEDERAL HOUSING MODERNIZATION

LOANS



- THE THOUSANDS WHO USE THE BANK'S AUTOMOBILE LOAN SERVICE TO BUY NEW OR USED CARS



- OTHERS WHO FIND

THEMSELVES WITH AN ACCUMULATION OF UNPAID BILLS



AND WISH TO CONSOLIDATE THEM - OR THOSE WHO HAVE TAXES OR INSURANCE PREMIUMS



TO MEET. BUSINESS MEN



AND SMALL MANUFACTURERS



WHO REQUIRE ADDITIONAL



- FOR THOSE AND MANY OTHER PRACTICAL PURPOSES - SPECIAL LOAN PLANS ARE PROVIDED WHICH MEET EACH INDIVIDUAL



REQUIREMENT. IT WAS

INDEED A SURPRISE WHEN THE OFFICER TOLD HIM THAT THIS BANK HAD MADE A MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND **1,200,000** INDIVIDUAL LOANS TO MEN



AND WOMEN



IN DETROIT AND THAT THE BANK TOOK CARE OF MORE THAN 4,000 CUSTOMERS EVERYDAY.

"I had no idea your bank was such a big institution and rendered such service. It's no wonder so many Detroiters

find your bank so helpful in their personal and business financial problems and you pay 2% on savings too."

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